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Promotion and protection of the rights of children

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Rights of the child

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the rights of the child in their entirety, the most recent of which is resolution 66/141 of 19 December 2011,

Emphasizing that the Convention on the Rights of the Child[1] constitutes the standard in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, and, bearing in mind the importance of the Optional Protocols to the Convention,[2] calling for their universal ratification and effective implementation, as well as that of other human rights instruments,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[3] the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance[4] and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[5]

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.
[2] Ibid., vols. 2171 and 2173, No. 27531.
[3] Ibid., vol. 2515, No. 44910.
[4] Resolution 61/177, annex.
[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.

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Recalling also the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of 2007,[6] as well as resolution 65/198 of 21 December 2010 on indigenous issues, in which it was decided to hold a high-level meeting in 2014 to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,

Reaffirming that the general principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including, inter alia, the best interests of the child, non-discrimination, participation and survival and development, provide the framework for all actions concerning children, including adolescents,

Reaffirming also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[7] the United Nations Millennium Declaration[8] and the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled "A world fit for children",[9] the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,[10] the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[11] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[12] and recalling the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action,[13] the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum,[14] the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[15] the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition,[16] the Declaration on the Right to Development[17] and the Declaration of the commemorative high-level plenary meeting devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children, held in New York from 11 to 13 December 2007,[18] the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, held in New York from 20 to 22 September 2010,[19] and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want", adopted in Rio de Janeiro on 22 June 2012, [20]

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General on progress made towards achieving the commitments set out in the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly[21] and on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues addressed in Assembly

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[6] Resolution 61/295, annex.
[7] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.
[8] Resolution 55/2.
[9] Resolution S-27/2, annex.
[10] Resolution 64/293, annex.
[11] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[12] Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.
[13] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.
[14] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000* (Paris, 2000).
[15] See resolution 2542 (XXIV).
[16] *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I.
[17] Resolution 41/128, annex.
[18] See resolution 62/88.
[19] Resolution 65/1.
[20] Resolution 66/288, annex.
[21] A/67/229.

resolution 66/141,[22] as well as the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children[23] and the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict,[24] whose recommendations should be carefully studied, taking fully into account the views of Member States,

Acknowledging the important role played by national governmental structures for children, including, where they exist, ministries and institutions in charge of child, family and youth issues and independent ombudspersons for children or other national institutions for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child,

Recognizing that the family has the primary responsibility for the nurturing and protection of children and that children, for the full and harmonious development of their personality, should grow up in a family environment and in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

Reaffirming that States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the Convention,

Taking note with appreciation of the work to promote and protect the rights of the child carried out by all relevant organs, bodies, entities and organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, and relevant mandate holders and special procedures of the United Nations, as well as relevant regional organizations, where appropriate, and intergovernmental organizations, and recognizing the valuable role of civil society, including non-governmental organizations,

Profoundly concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world has been negatively impacted by the world financial and economic crisis, and reaffirming that eradicating poverty continues to be the greatest global challenge facing the world today, recognizing its impact beyond the socioeconomic context,

Profoundly concerned also that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical, in an increasingly globalized environment, as a result of the persistence of poverty, social inequality, inadequate social and economic conditions, pandemics, in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, non-communicable diseases, lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation, environmental damage, natural disasters, armed conflict, foreign occupation, displacement, violence, terrorism, abuse, trafficking in children and their organs, all forms of exploitation, commercial sexual exploitation of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism, neglect, illiteracy, hunger, intolerance, discrimination, racism, xenophobia, gender inequality, disability and inadequate legal protection, and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

Expressing deep concern that, despite the recognition of children as rights holders entitled to be heard on all matters affecting them, children are seldom seriously consulted and involved in such matters owing to a variety of constraints

[22] A/67/225.
[23] A/67/230.
[24] A/67/256.

and impediments and that the full implementation of this right in many parts of the world has yet to be fully realized,

Gravely concerned about the devastating impact of some of the recent natural disasters, including on children, reaffirming the importance of providing speedy, sustainable and adequate humanitarian and development assistance in support of relief, early recovery, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development efforts of the affected countries, and reaffirming also the importance of ensuring that human rights, including child rights, are mainstreamed into these efforts,

I
Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto

1. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 1 to 6 of its resolution 66/141, and urges States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[1] its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography[25] and its Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict[26] as a matter of priority and to implement them fully;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to promote the universal ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and calls for the effective implementation of the Convention and the above-mentioned Optional Protocols to ensure that all children may fully enjoy all their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Calls upon* States parties to withdraw reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention or the Optional Protocols thereto and to consider reviewing regularly other reservations with a view to withdrawing them in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;[7]

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the adoption of its resolution 66/138 on 19 December 2011 on establishing an Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, which is complementary to the reporting procedure under the Convention, encourages States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure,[27] and calls upon States parties to implement it;

5. *Encourages* States parties, in implementing the provisions of the Convention and the Optional Protocols thereto, to take note of the recommendations, observations and general comments of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, including, inter alia, general comment No. 11 (2009) on indigenous children and their rights under the Convention;[28]

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[25] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2171, No. 27531.

[26] Ibid., vol. 2173, No. 27531.

[27] Resolution 66/138, annex.

[28] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 41* (A/65/41), annex III.

6. *Welcomes* actions of the Committee to monitor the implementation by States parties of the Convention, and notes with appreciation its actions to follow up on its concluding observations and recommendations, and in this regard underlines, in particular, the regional workshops and the participation of the Committee in national-level initiatives;

II
Promotion and protection of the rights of the child and non-discrimination against children

Non-discrimination

7. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 9 to 11 of its resolution 63/241 of 24 December 2008, and calls upon States to ensure the enjoyment by all children of all their civil, political, cultural, economic and social rights without discrimination of any kind;

Registration, family relations and adoption or other forms of alternative care

8. *Also reaffirms* paragraphs 12 to 16 of its resolution 63/241, and urges all States parties to intensify their efforts to comply with their obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child to protect children in matters relating to registration, family relations and adoption or other forms of alternative care, and, in cases of international parental or familial child abduction, encourages States to facilitate, inter alia, the return of the child to the country of his or her habitual residence;

9. *Recalls* the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, contained in the annex to its resolution 64/142 of 18 December 2009, as a set of orientations to help to inform policy and practice, and encourages States to take them into account;

10. *Recalls* Human Rights Council resolution 19/9 of 22 March 2012 on birth registration and the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law, in which the Council expressed concern at the high number of persons throughout the world whose birth is not registered and reminded States of their obligation to undertake birth registration without discrimination of any kind, and called upon States to ensure universal birth registration, including late birth registration, and that registration procedures are simple, expeditious and effective and provided at minimal or no cost;

Economic and social well-being of children, eradication of poverty, right to education, right to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and right to food

11. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 17 to 26 of its resolution 63/241, as well as paragraphs 42 to 52 of its resolution 61/146 of 19 December 2006, on the theme of children and poverty, and paragraphs 37 to 42 of its resolution 60/231 of 23 December 2005, on the theme of children living with or affected by HIV and AIDS, and calls upon all States and the international community to create an environment in which the well-being of the child is ensured, including by strengthening international cooperation in this field and by implementing their previous commitments relating to poverty eradication, the right to education, and measures to promote human rights education, in accordance with the evolving capacities of the child, the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard

of physical and mental health, including efforts to address the situation of children living with or affected by HIV and AIDS and to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking water and sanitation, the right to food for all and the right to an adequate standard of living, including housing and clothing;

12. *Expresses deep concern* about the rising levels of non-communicable diseases, particularly cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases, diabetes and their risk factors, as well as childhood obesity, and their impacts on the health and rights of children and adolescents, and recognizes the need to strengthen health systems, including by providing child-centred care taking account of the fact that children are the cornerstone of a whole of life approach to primary prevention and risk factor management, as well as to adopt multisectoral approaches to address the issue;

13. *Recognizes* the threat to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, posed by the global financial and economic crisis, which is connected to multiple, interrelated global crises and challenges, such as the food crisis and continuing food insecurity, volatile energy and commodity prices, environmental degradation and climate change, and calls upon States to address, in their response to these crises, the negative impact on the full enjoyment of the rights of children;

Elimination of violence against children

14. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 27 to 32 of its resolution 63/241 and paragraphs 47 to 62 of its resolution 62/141 of 18 December 2007, on the theme of elimination of violence against children, condemns all forms of violence against children, and urges all States to implement the measures set out in paragraph 27 of its resolution 63/241;

15. *Urges* States to take, or strengthen, as appropriate, legislative and other measures to effectively prevent, prohibit and eliminate all forms of violence against children, in all settings;

16. *Notes with appreciation* the consolidated partnerships promoted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children to achieve progress in violence prevention and elimination, in coordination with national Governments, United Nations agencies, regional organizations, human rights bodies and mechanisms and representatives of civil society and with the participation of children;

17. *Takes note with appreciation* of the thematic report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children entitled "Tackling violence in schools: a global perspective — bridging the gap between standards and practice" and the joint report of the Special Representative, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on prevention of and responses to violence against children within the juvenile justice system;[29]

[29] A/HRC/21/25.

Promoting and protecting the rights of children, including children in particularly difficult situations

18. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 34 to 42 of its resolution 63/241, and calls upon all States to promote and protect all human rights of all children in particularly difficult situations and to implement programmes and measures that provide them with special protection and assistance, including access to health care, education and social services, as well as, where appropriate and feasible, voluntary repatriation, reintegration, family tracing and family reunification, in particular for children who are unaccompanied, and to ensure that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration;

19. *Recalls* Human Rights Council resolution 19/37 of 23 March 2012 on the rights of the child, and calls for its implementation;

Children alleged to have infringed or recognized as having infringed penal law and children of persons alleged to have infringed or recognized as having infringed penal law

20. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 43 to 47 of its resolution 63/241, and calls upon all States to respect and protect the rights of children alleged to have infringed or recognized as having infringed penal law, as well as children of persons alleged to have infringed or recognized as having infringed penal law;

Prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

21. *Also reaffirms* paragraphs 48 to 50 of its resolution 63/241, and calls upon all States to prevent, criminalize, prosecute and punish all forms of the sale of children, including for the purposes of the transfer of organs of the child for profit, child slavery, commercial sexual exploitation of children, child prostitution and child pornography, with the aim of eradicating those practices and the use of the Internet and other information and communications technologies for these purposes, to combat the existence of a market that encourages such criminal practices and take measures to eliminate the demand that fosters them, as well as to address the needs of victims effectively and take effective measures against the criminalization of children who are victims of exploitation;

22. *Calls upon* all States to develop and implement programmes and policies to protect children from abuse, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, commercial sexual exploitation, child prostitution, child pornography, child sex tourism and child abduction, and calls upon States to implement strategies to locate and assist all children subject to these violations;

23. *Also calls upon* all States to enact and enforce necessary legislative or other measures, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, to prevent th. distribution over the Internet and in all other media of child pornography, including depictions of child sexual abuse, ensuring that adequate mechanisms are in place to enable the reporting and removal of such material and that its creators, distributors and collectors are prosecuted as appropriate;

Children affected by armed conflict

24. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 51 to 63 of its resolution 63/241, condemns in the strongest terms all violations and abuses committed against children affected by armed conflict, and in this regard urges all States and other parties to armed conflict that are engaged, in contravention of applicable international law, including humanitarian law, in the recruitment and use of children, in patterns of killing and maiming of children and/or rape and other sexual violence against children, and in recurrent attacks on schools and/or hospitals, as well as in all other violations and abuses against children, to take time-bound and effective measures to end them, and urges all States, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, other relevant international and regional organizations and civil society to continue to give serious attention to, and to protect and assist child victims of, all violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict, in accordance with international humanitarian law, including the First to Fourth Geneva Conventions;[30]

25. *Also reaffirms* the essential roles of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Human Rights Council for the promotion and protection of the rights and welfare of children, including children affected by armed conflict, notes the increasing role played by the Security Council in ensuring protection for children affected by armed conflict, and also notes the activities undertaken by the Peacebuilding Commission, within its mandate, in areas that promote and contribute to the enjoyment of the rights and welfare of children;

26. *Notes with appreciation* the steps taken regarding Security Council resolutions 1539 (2004) of 22 April 2004, 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 and 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012, and the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict in accordance with those resolutions, with the participation of and in cooperation with national Governments and relevant United Nations and civil society actors, including at the country level, requests the Secretary-General to ensure that information collected and communicated by the monitoring and reporting mechanism is accurate, objective, reliable and verifiable, and in this regard encourages the work and the deployment, as appropriate, of United Nations child protection advisers in peacekeeping operations and political and peacebuilding missions;

Child labour

27. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 64 to 80 of its resolution 63/241, on the theme of child labour, and calls upon all States to translate into concrete action their commitment to the progressive and effective elimination of child labour that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, and to eliminate immediately the worst forms of child labour;

28. *Notes with interest* the outcome of the Hague Global Child Labour Conference, including the Road Map for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016;

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[30] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

29. *Calls upon* all States to take into account the global report of the Director-General of the International Labour Organization entitled "Accelerating action against child labour";

30. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying both the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)[31] and the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138),[32] of the International Labour Organization;

The rights of children with disabilities

31. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 31 to 45 of its resolution 66/141, recognizing that all children with disabilities should fully enjoy their human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with other children, as enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and urges all States to implement the measures set out in paragraph 43 of its resolution 66/141;

III
The rights of indigenous children

32. *Also reaffirms* that all indigenous children are holders of all rights enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including respect for the right, in community with other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion or belief, or to use their own language;

33. *Reaffirms its commitment* to actively promoting the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which provides important guidance on the rights of indigenous peoples, including specific reference to the rights of indigenous children in a number of areas;

34. *Recognizes* that the full realization of children's rights requires the adoption and implementation of comprehensive policies and programmes at the national and local levels for all children, including specific programmes for indigenous children;

35. *Recognizes* the importance for indigenous children to learn and transmit their cultures, to have the right to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs, and to use and transmit their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures;

36. *Also recognizes* that indigenous children often face multiple forms of discrimination and that discrimination against and exploitation of indigenous children, including economic exploitation, harm their quality of life and may reduce their survival prospects, and expresses grave concern that indigenous children face violations of their human rights as well as discriminatory, attitudinal and environmental barriers to their participation and inclusion in society and in the community;

37. *Calls upon* States to take all appropriate measures to ensure that indigenous children are protected against all forms of discrimination and

[31] Ibid., vol. 2133, No. 37245.
[32] Ibid., vol. 1015, No. 14862.

exploitation, which can be harmful to the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development;

38. *Reaffirms* that the eradication of poverty is essential to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and to the full realization of the rights of all children, including indigenous children, and expresses deep concern that high levels of malnutrition and preventable diseases continue to be major obstacles to the realization of their rights, in particular the right to life and the right to food, and to the ability of the child to develop, and also recognizes the need to reduce child mortality and ensure comprehensive child development;

39. *Calls upon* States to take all appropriate measures to safeguard the right of indigenous children to have access to quality education, on the basis of equal opportunity, in a manner conducive to their fullest possible social inclusion and individual development, including their cultural and spiritual development, through the provision of compulsory primary education which is available free to all and, when possible, is provided in their own language, and to take all appropriate measures to make all other levels and forms of State education available and accessible to indigenous children without discrimination;

40. *Calls upon* States to take appropriate actions to protect indigenous children from physical and/or mental violence, injury, abuse and exploitation, recognizing that girls are particularly vulnerable in this regard;

41. *Reaffirms* that States should take effective and appropriate measures to ensure the right of indigenous children to health, on an equal basis with others, and that adolescent boys and girls have access to information and education, including on reproductive and family planning and HIV prevention, that is age-appropriate and in an accessible format;

42. *Calls upon* all States to ensure, within the overall context of policies and programmes for the realization of the rights of the child, that indigenous children within their jurisdiction enjoy all of their rights equally and without discrimination, in particular:

(a) To ensure that the rights of the child are fully respected, including the rights of indigenous children, without discrimination on any grounds, including by adopting and/or continuing to implement regulations and measures that ensure the full realization of all their rights;

(b) To take measures to collect and disaggregate relevant information, including statistical and research data, as appropriate, in order to identify and address the barriers faced by indigenous children in exercising their rights, as well as take measures to enhance international cooperation and partnership, where appropriate, in relation to the provision of technical and capacity-building assistance to support such measures;

(c) To encourage greater research, including the development of common indicators, into the situation of indigenous children in rural and urban areas;

(d) To strengthen efforts towards poverty eradication and to adopt, implement and/or strengthen, in coordination with indigenous peoples, appropriate policies aimed at ensuring the right to an adequate standard of living for indigenous children and their families, along with equal access to quality and affordable services, especially health, nutrition, education, welfare, social protection, safe

drinking water and sanitation and other services that are essential for the child's well-being, and, in this regard, to pay particular attention to the most vulnerable children and to those living under especially difficult circumstances;

(e) To recognize that health disparities exist between indigenous peoples, including indigenous children, and non-indigenous populations in relation to the incidence of non-communicable diseases, and the need to take appropriate measures to address the impacts of the existing disparities;

(f) To address the root causes preventing indigenous children from being taken into account and exercising their right to be heard, in accordance with their evolving capacities, on matters affecting them, to inform children, parents, legal guardians, other caregivers and the general public about the rights of the child, and to raise awareness, including through partnerships with civil society, the private sector and the media, while being attentive to their influence on children, of the importance and benefits of the participation of children in society;

(g) To develop measures to ensure that indigenous children have access to information in their own language, where possible, so that they may fully exercise their right to be heard;

(h) To take all necessary measures to ensure universal access to birth registration of indigenous children immediately after birth, including those living in remote areas by, inter alia, removing barriers that impede their registration, ensuring the existence of a minimal or no cost, simple, effective, expeditious and accessible birth registration system, guaranteeing their right to a name of their parents' own choosing, respecting the right of children to preserve their identity and guarantee their right to a nationality and, as far as possible, their right to know and be cared for by their parents;

(i) To ensure that indigenous children have access to the same range, quality and standard of free or affordable, gender-sensitive, culturally sensitive and age-appropriate health care and programmes as provided to other children and adolescents, including in the area of sexual and reproductive health, and to take measures, in consultation with indigenous peoples, to eliminate child and maternal mortality and malnutrition and to develop measures to support those services inside their communities;

(j) To adopt legislative and other appropriate measures, including cross-sectoral approaches, to ensure the full realization of the right to education for indigenous children, including by ensuring that, on the basis of equal opportunity, accessibility and inclusiveness, they are not excluded from accessible, free, quality and compulsory primary education, from early childhood care and development to vocational training and preparation for work, and to take measures, in consultation with indigenous peoples, to provide indigenous children with access to education, and, when possible, education in their own language, as well as to promote a multicultural approach;

(k) To ensure that indigenous children with disabilities have equal opportunities to participate fully in education and community life, including the removal of barriers that impede the realization of their rights, and to foster at all levels of the education system, including all children from an early age, an attitude of respect for the rights of persons with disabilities;

(l) To take decisive steps to develop strategies for children regarding respect for and promotion of the indigenous child's cultural identity and language;

(m) To take decisive steps to promote human rights education and training, on values such as respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, equality, justice, non-violence, tolerance and peace, at home, in educational centres and in education programmes, in order to promote the awareness and empowerment of children, in particular indigenous children, with respect to their rights and responsibilities;

(n) To strengthen efforts to effectively eliminate child labour, which is harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development;

(o) To develop strategies for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against children, including indigenous children, by adopting appropriate policy measures aimed at, inter alia, raising awareness, capacity-building for professionals working with and for children, supporting effective parenting programmes, fostering research, collecting data on the incidence of violence against children, and developing and introducing child- and gender-sensitive, accessible, safe and confidential reporting and complaints mechanisms;

(p) To take steps to design and implement preventive and comprehensive anti-bullying measures, including in educational settings, that address bullying and peer-directed aggression against indigenous children, which could include the training of educators and family members and also raising awareness of this matter among children;

(q) To take measures to eliminate gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and trafficking against indigenous children, and to actively involve indigenous peoples and their communities in the efforts towards the elimination of these practices;

(r) To take all appropriate measures to ensure the protection and safety of indigenous children during and after situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters, including adopting and implementing programmes to ensure the physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of indigenous children and ensure that such recovery, reintegration and rehabilitation take place in an environment which fosters the well-being, health, self-respect and dignity of the child;

(s) To develop and implement a comprehensive juvenile justice policy that includes, where appropriate, interpretation or other proper means to ensure that indigenous children can understand and be understood, as well as the introduction of alternative measures allowing for responses to juvenile delinquency for indigenous children without resorting to judicial procedures;

(t) To take all necessary measures to ensure that indigenous peoples, through their representative organizations and/or institutions, are actively involved and that indigenous children are given the opportunity to be heard, bearing in mind their evolving capacities, in determining and developing priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development, in particular in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, administer such programmes through their own institutions;

43. *Calls upon* all Member States, and invites the United Nations system, to strengthen international cooperation to ensure the realization of the rights of the child, including for indigenous children, inter alia, by supporting national initiatives that give more emphasis to the development of indigenous children, as appropriate, and by reinforcing international cooperation measures in fields of research or on the transfer of technology such as assistive technologies;

44. *Calls upon* the relevant entities, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, donor institutions, including the international financial institutions, and bilateral donors to support, inter alia, national initiatives, when requested, including development programmes for indigenous children, financially and technically, as well as to enhance effective international cooperation and partnership to strengthen knowledge-sharing and capacity-building, with particular attention to policy development, programme development, research and professional training;

IV
Follow-up

45. *Recognizes* the progress achieved since the establishment of the mandate of the Special Representative on Violence against Children, and expresses its support for her global advocacy work in particular in advocating in favour of the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against children, in raising worldwide awareness and mobilizing political and social support for the protection of children from all forms of violence, including through field visits with the consent of the concerned State, the convening of regional and expert consultations, the publication of thematic reports, and advocacy for policy and legal reform to advance the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study on violence against children;

46. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General extend the mandate of the Special Representative on Violence against Children, as established in paragraphs 58 and 59 of its resolution 62/141 of 18 December 1997, for a further period of three years, and decides that for the effective performance of the mandate and the sustainability of the core activities the mandate of the Special Representative shall be funded from the regular budget starting from the biennium 2014-2015;

47. *Calls upon* all States, requests United Nations entities and agencies, and invites regional organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children in promoting further implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study on violence against children, and encourages States to provide support to the Special Representative, including adequate voluntary financial support, to her for the continued, effective and independent performance of her mandate, as set out in resolution 62/141, and invites the private sector to provide voluntary contributions for that purpose;

48. *Welcomes* the appointment of Ms. Leila Zerrougui as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 51/77 of 12 December 1996 and 60/231, and recognizes the progress achieved since the establishment of the mandate of the Special Representative, as extended by resolution 66/141;

49. *Decides*:

(a) To request the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a comprehensive report on the rights of the child containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and on the implementation of the priority themes of the resolution entitled "Rights of the child" from its sixty-first session on, including the priority theme of the present resolution;

(b) To request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the children and armed conflict agenda;

(c) To request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children to continue to submit annual reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the violence against children agenda;

(d) To request the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to continue to submit reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography agenda;

(e) To invite the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and engage in an interactive dialogue with the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children";

(f) To continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-eighth session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children".

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Promotion and protection of the rights of children

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Rights of the child

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the rights of the child in their entirety, the most recent of which is resolution 66/141 of 19 December 2011,

Emphasizing that the Convention on the Rights of the Child[1] constitutes the standard in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, and, bearing in mind the importance of the Optional Protocols to the Convention,[2] calling for their universal ratification and effective implementation, as well as that of other human rights instruments,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[3] the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.
[2] Ibid., vols. 2171 and 2173, No. 27531.
[3] Ibid., vol. 2515, No. 44910.

Please recycle

Disappearance[4] the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[5] the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[6] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[7]

Recalling also the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of 2007,[8] as well as resolution 65/198 of 21 December 2010 on indigenous issues, in which it was decided to hold a high-level meeting in 2014 to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,

Reaffirming that the general principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including, inter alia, the best interests of the child, non-discrimination, participation and survival and development, provide the framework for all actions concerning children, including adolescents,

Reaffirming also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[9] the United Nations Millennium Declaration[10] and the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled "A world fit for children",[11] and recalling the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action,[12] the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum,[13] the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[14] the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition,[15] the Declaration on the Right to Development[16] and the Declaration of the commemorative high-level plenary meeting devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children, held in New York from 11 to 13 December 2007,[17] the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, held in New York from 20 to 22 September 2010,[18] and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want", adopted in Rio de Janeiro on 22 June 2012,[19]

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General on progress made towards achieving the commitments set out in the outcome document

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[4] Resolution 61/177, annex.
[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.
[6] Ibid., vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[7] Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.
[8] Resolution 61/295, annex.
[9] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.
[10] Resolution 55/2.
[11] Resolution S-27/2, annex.
[12] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.
[13] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000* (Paris, 2000).
[14] See resolution 2542 (XXIV).
[15] *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I.
[16] Resolution 41/128, annex.
[17] See resolution 62/88.
[18] Resolution 65/1.
[19] Resolution 66/288, annex.

of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly[20] and on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues addressed in Assembly resolution 66/141,[21] as well as the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children[22] and the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict,[23] whose recommendations should be carefully studied, taking fully into account the views of Member States,

Acknowledging the important role played by national governmental structures for children, including, where they exist, ministries and institutions in charge of child, family and youth issues and independent ombudspersons for children or other national institutions for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child,

Recognizing that the family has the primary responsibility for the nurturing and protection of children and that children, for the full and harmonious development of their personality, should grow up in a family environment and in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

Reaffirming that States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the Convention,

Taking note with appreciation of the work to promote and protect the rights of the child carried out by all relevant organs, bodies, entities and organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, and relevant mandate holders and special procedures of the United Nations, as well as relevant regional organizations, where appropriate, and intergovernmental organizations, and recognizing the valuable role of civil society, including non-governmental organizations,

Profoundly concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world has been negatively impacted by the world financial and economic crisis, and reaffirming that eradicating poverty continues to be the greatest global challenge facing the world today, recognizing its impact beyond the socioeconomic context,

Profoundly concerned also that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical, in an increasingly globalized environment, as a result of the persistence of poverty, social inequality, inadequate social and economic conditions, pandemics, in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, non-communicable diseases, lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation, environmental damage, natural disasters, armed conflict, foreign occupation, displacement, violence, terrorism, abuse, trafficking in children and their organs, all forms of exploitation, commercial sexual exploitation of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism, neglect, illiteracy, hunger, intolerance, discrimination, racism, xenophobia, gender inequality, disability and inadequate legal protection, and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

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[20] A/67/229.
[21] A/67/225.
[22] A/67/230.
[23] A/67/256.

Expressing deep concern that, despite the recognition of children as rights holders entitled to be heard on all matters affecting them, children are seldom seriously consulted and involved in such matters owing to a variety of constraints and impediments and that the full implementation of this right in many parts of the world has yet to be fully realized,

Gravely concerned about the devastating impact of some of the recent natural disasters, including on children, reaffirming the importance of providing speedy, sustainable and adequate humanitarian and development assistance in support of relief, early recovery, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development efforts of the affected countries, and reaffirming also the importance of ensuring that human rights, including child rights, are mainstreamed into these efforts,

I
Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto

1. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 1 to 6 of its resolution 66/141, and urges States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[1] its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography[24] and its Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict[25] as a matter of priority and to implement them fully;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to promote the universal ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and calls for the effective implementation of the Convention and the above-mentioned Optional Protocols to ensure that all children may fully enjoy all their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Calls upon* States parties to withdraw reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention or the Optional Protocols thereto and to consider reviewing regularly other reservations with a view to withdrawing them in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;[9]

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the adoption of its resolution 66/138 on 19 December 2011 on establishing an Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, which is complementary to the reporting procedure under the Convention, encourages States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure,[26] and calls upon States parties to implement it;

5. *Encourages* States parties, in implementing the provisions of the Convention and the Optional Protocols thereto, to take note of the recommendations, observations and general comments of the Committee on the

[24] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2171, No. 27531.
[25] Ibid., vol. 2173, No. 27531.
[26] Resolution 66/138, annex.

Rights of the Child, including, inter alia, general comment No. 11 (2009) on Indigenous children and their rights under the Convention;[27]

6. *Welcomes* actions of the Committee to monitor the implementation by States parties of the Convention, and notes with appreciation its actions to follow up on its concluding observations and recommendations, and in this regard underlines, in particular, the regional workshops and the participation of the Committee in national-level initiatives;

II
Promotion and protection of the rights of the child and non-discrimination against children

Non-discrimination

7. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 9 to 11 of its resolution 63/241 of 24 December 2008, and calls upon States to ensure the enjoyment by all children of all their civil, political, cultural, economic and social rights without discrimination of any kind;

Registration, family relations and adoption or other forms of alternative care

8. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 12 to 16 of its resolution 63/241, and urges all States parties to intensify their efforts to comply with their obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child to protect children in matters relating to registration, family relations and adoption or other forms of alternative care, and, in cases of international parental or familial child abduction, encourages States to facilitate, inter alia, the return of the child to the country of his or her habitual residence;

9. *Recalls* the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, contained in the annex to its resolution 64/142 of 18 December 2009, as a set of orientations to help to inform policy and practice, and encourages States to take them into account;

10. *Recalls* Human Rights Council resolution 19/9 of 22 March 2012 on birth registration and the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law, in which the Council expressed concern at the high number of persons throughout the world whose birth is not registered and reminded States of their obligation to undertake birth registration without discrimination of any kind, and called upon States to ensure universal birth registration, including late birth registration, and that registration procedures are simple, expeditious and effective and provided at minimal or no cost;

Economic and social well-being of children, eradication of poverty, right to education, right to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and right to food

11. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 17 to 26 of its resolution 63/241, as well as paragraphs 42 to 52 of its resolution 61/146 of 19 December 2006, on the theme of children and poverty, and paragraphs 37 to 42 of its resolution 60/231 of 23 December 2005, on the theme of children living with or affected by HIV and AIDS, and calls upon all States and the international community to create an

[27] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 41* (A/65/41), annex III.

environment in which the well-being of the child is ensured, including by strengthening international cooperation in this field and by implementing their previous commitments relating to poverty eradication, the right to education and measures to promote human rights education, in accordance with the evolving capacities of the child, the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including efforts to address the situation of children living with or affected by HIV and AIDS and to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and through the provision of psychological care and adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking water and sanitation to combat disease and malnutrition among children, the right to food for all and the right to an adequate standard of living, including housing and clothing;

12. *Expresses deep concern* about the rising levels of non-communicable diseases, particularly cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases, diabetes and their risk factors, as well as childhood obesity, and their impacts on the health and rights of children and adolescents, and recognizes the need to strengthen health systems, including by providing child-centred care taking account of the fact that children are the cornerstone of a whole of life approach to primary prevention and risk factor management, as well as to adopt multisectoral approaches to address the issue;

13. *Recognizes* the threat to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, posed by the global financial and economic crisis, which is connected to multiple, interrelated global crises and challenges, such as the food crisis and continuing food insecurity, volatile energy and commodity prices, environmental degradation and climate change, and calls upon States to address, in their response to these crises, the negative impact on the full enjoyment of the rights of children;

Elimination of violence against children

14. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 27 to 32 of its resolution 63/241 and paragraphs 47 to 62 of its resolution 62/141 of 18 December 2007, on the theme of elimination of violence against children, condemns all forms of violence against children, and urges all States to implement the measures set out in paragraph 27 of its resolution 63/241;

15. *Urges* States to take, or strengthen, as appropriate, legislative and other measures to effectively prevent, prohibit and eliminate all forms of violence against children, in all settings;

16. *Notes with appreciation* the consolidated partnerships promoted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children to achieve progress in preventing and eliminating violence against children, in coordination with national Governments, United Nations agencies, regional organizations, human rights bodies and mechanisms and representatives of civil society and with the participation of children;

17. *Takes note with appreciation* of the thematic report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children entitled "Tackling violence in schools: a global perspective — bridging the gap between standards and practice" and the joint report of the Special Representative, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations

Office on Drugs and Crime on prevention of and responses to violence against children within the juvenile justice system;[28]

Promoting and protecting the rights of children, including children in particularly difficult situations

18. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 34 to 42 of its resolution 63/241, and calls upon all States to promote and protect all human rights of all children in particularly difficult situations and to implement programmes and measures that provide them with special protection and assistance, including access to health care, education and social services, as well as, where appropriate and feasible, voluntary repatriation, reintegration, family tracing and family reunification, in particular for children who are unaccompanied, and to ensure that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration;

19. *Recalls* Human Rights Council resolution 19/37 of 23 March 2012 on the rights of the child, and calls for its implementation;

Children alleged to have infringed or recognized as having infringed penal law and children of persons alleged to have infringed or recognized as having infringed penal law

20. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 43 to 47 of its resolution 63/241, and calls upon all States to respect and protect the rights of children alleged to have infringed or recognized as having infringed penal law, as well as children of persons alleged to have infringed or recognized as having infringed penal law;

Prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

21. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 48 to 50 of its resolution 63/241, and calls upon all States to prevent, criminalize, prosecute and punish all forms of the sale of children, including for the purposes of the transfer of organs of the child for profit, child slavery, commercial sexual exploitation of children, child prostitution and child pornography, with the aim of eradicating those practices and the use of the Internet and other information and communications technologies for these purposes, to combat the existence of a market that encourages such criminal practices and take measures to eliminate the demand that fosters them, as well as to address the needs of victims effectively and take effective measures against the criminalization of children who are victims of exploitation;

22. *Calls upon* all States to develop and implement programmes and policies to protect children, particularly girls, who are at increased risk of violence, exploitation and abuse, from abuse, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, commercial sexual exploitation, child prostitution, child pornography, child sex tourism and child abduction, and calls upon States to implement strategies to locate and assist all children subject to these violations;

23. *Also calls upon* all States to enact and enforce necessary legislative or other measures, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, to prevent the distribution over the Internet and in all other media of child pornography, including

[28] A/HRC/21/25.

depictions of child sexual abuse, ensuring that adequate mechanisms are in place to enable the reporting and removal of such material and that its creators, distributors and collectors are prosecuted as appropriate;

Children affected by armed conflict

24. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 51 to 63 of its resolution 63/241, condemns in the strongest terms all violations and abuses committed against children affected by armed conflict, and in this regard urges all States and other parties to armed conflict that are engaged, in contravention of applicable international law, including humanitarian law, in the recruitment and use of children, in patterns of killing and maiming of children and/or rape and other sexual violence against children, and in recurrent attacks on schools and/or hospitals, as well as in all other violations and abuses against children, to take time-bound and effective measures to end them, and urges all States, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, other relevant international and regional organizations and civil society to continue to give serious attention to, and to protect and assist child victims of, all violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict, in accordance with international humanitarian law, including the First to Fourth Geneva Conventions;[29]

25. *Also reaffirms* the essential roles of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Human Rights Council for the promotion and protection of the rights and welfare of children, including children affected by armed conflict, notes the increasing role played by the Security Council in ensuring protection for children affected by armed conflict, and also notes the activities undertaken by the Peacebuilding Commission, within its mandate, in areas that promote and contribute to the enjoyment of the rights and welfare of children;

26. *Takes note* of the efforts taken to end impunity by ensuring accountability and punishing perpetrators of the most serious crimes against children under national and international law, and stresses the need for the alleged perpetrators of those crimes to be brought to national justice and, where applicable, international justice;

27. *Notes with appreciation* the steps taken regarding Security Council resolutions 1539 (2004) of 22 April 2004, 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009, 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 and 2068 (2012) of 19 September 2012, and the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict in accordance with those resolutions, with the participation of and in cooperation with national Governments and relevant United Nations and civil society actors, including at the country level, requests the Secretary-General to ensure that information collected and communicated by the monitoring and reporting mechanism is accurate, objective, reliable and verifiable, and in this regard encourages the work and the deployment, as appropriate, of United Nations child protection advisers in peacekeeping operations and political and peacebuilding missions;

Child labour

28. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 64 to 80 of its resolution 63/241, on the theme of child labour, and calls upon all States to translate into concrete action their

[29] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

commitment to the progressive and effective elimination of child labour that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, and to eliminate immediately the worst forms of child labour;

29. *Notes with interest* the outcome of the Hague Global Child Labour Conference, including the Road Map for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016;

30. *Calls upon* all States to take into account the global report of the Director-General of the International Labour Organization entitled "Accelerating action against child labour";

31. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying both the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)[30] and the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138),[31] of the International Labour Organization;

The rights of children with disabilities

32. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 31 to 45 of its resolution 66/141, recognizing that all children with disabilities should have full enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with other children, as enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and urges all States to implement the measures set out in paragraph 43 of its resolution 66/141;

III
The rights of indigenous children

33. *Reaffirms* that all indigenous children are holders of all rights enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including respect for the right, in community with other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion or belief and to use their own language;

34. *Reaffirms its commitment* to actively promoting the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which provides an important guide to the rights of indigenous peoples, including indigenous children;

35. *Recognizes* that the full realization of children's rights requires the adoption and implementation of comprehensive policies and programmes at the local and national levels for all children, including specific programmes for indigenous children;

36. *Also recognizes* the importance for indigenous children to learn and transmit their cultures, to have the right to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs, and to use and transmit their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures;

37. *Further recognizes* that indigenous children often face multiple forms of discrimination and that discrimination against and exploitation of indigenous children, including economic exploitation, harm their quality of life and may reduce their survival prospects, and expresses grave concern that indigenous children face

[30] Ibid., vol. 2133, No. 37245.
[31] Ibid., vol. 1015, No. 14862.

violations of their human rights as well as discriminatory, attitudinal and environmental barriers to their participation and inclusion in society and in the community;

38. *Calls upon* States to take all appropriate measures to ensure that indigenous children are protected against all forms of discrimination and exploitation, which can be harmful to the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development;

39. *Reaffirms* that the eradication of poverty is essential to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and to the full realization of the rights of all children, including indigenous children, and expresses deep concern that high levels of malnutrition and preventable diseases continue to be major obstacles to the realization of these rights, in particular the right to life and the right to food, and to the ability of the child to develop, and also recognizes the need to reduce child mortality and ensure comprehensive child development;

40. *Calls upon* States to take all appropriate measures to safeguard the right of indigenous children to have access to quality education, on the basis of equal opportunity, in a manner conducive to their fullest possible social inclusion and individual development, including through the provision of compulsory primary education that is available free to all and, when possible, is provided in their own language, and to take all appropriate measures to make all other levels and all forms of education available and accessible to indigenous children without discrimination, which contributes to their cultural and spiritual development;

41. *Recognizes* the valuable contribution of advice No. 1 of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples[32] on indigenous peoples' rights to education in informing education policies and programmes for indigenous children;

42. *Calls upon* States to take appropriate actions to protect indigenous children from physical and/or mental violence, injury, abuse and exploitation, recognizing that girls are particularly vulnerable in this regard;

43. *Reaffirms* that States should take effective and appropriate measures to ensure the right of indigenous children to health, on an equal basis with others, and that adolescent boys and girls have access to information and education, including on reproductive and family planning and HIV prevention, that is age-appropriate and in an accessible format;

44. *Calls upon* all States to ensure, within the overall context of policies and programmes for the realization of the rights of the child, that indigenous children within their jurisdiction enjoy all of their rights equally and without discrimination, in particular:

(a) To ensure that the rights of the child are fully respected, including the rights of indigenous children, without discrimination on any grounds, including by adopting and/or continuing to implement regulations and measures that ensure the full realization of all their rights;

(b) To take measures to collect and disaggregate relevant information, including statistical and research data, as appropriate, in order to identify and address the barriers faced by indigenous children in exercising their rights, as well

[32] A/HRC/12/33, annex.

as take measures to enhance international cooperation and partnership, where appropriate, in relation to the provision of technical and capacity-building assistance to support such measures;

(c) To encourage greater research, including the development of common indicators, into the situation of indigenous children in rural and urban areas;

(d) To take measures, in consultation with indigenous peoples, to develop culturally sensitive education programmes and services as well as training programmes and educational measures to prevent and eliminate discrimination against indigenous children through the elimination of stereotypes and prejudices, and in this regard, when possible, to review and revise school curricula and textbooks to develop respect among all children for indigenous cultures, history, language and values, to undertake measures to effectively address the comparatively higher dropout rates among indigenous youth and to take effective measures to increase the number of teachers from indigenous communities or who speak indigenous languages;

(e) To strengthen efforts towards poverty eradication and to adopt, implement and/or strengthen, in coordination with indigenous peoples, appropriate policies aimed at ensuring the right to an adequate standard of living for indigenous children and their families, along with equal access to quality and affordable services, especially health, nutrition, education, welfare, social protection, safe drinking water and sanitation and other services that are essential for the child's well-being, and, in this regard, to pay particular attention to the most vulnerable children and to those living under especially difficult circumstances;

(f) To recognize that where health disparities exist between indigenous peoples, including indigenous children, and non-indigenous populations in the incidence of non-communicable diseases, appropriate measures need to be taken in order to address the impacts thereof;

(g) To address the root causes preventing indigenous children's views from being taken into account and their exercise of their right to be heard, in accordance with their evolving capacities, on matters affecting them, to inform children, parents, legal guardians, other caregivers and the general public about the rights of the child, and to raise awareness, including through partnerships with civil society, the private sector and the media, while being attentive to their influence on children, of the importance and benefits of the participation of children in society;

(h) To develop measures to ensure that indigenous children have access to information in their own language, where appropriate;

(i) To take all necessary measures to ensure universal access to birth registration of indigenous children immediately after birth, including those living in remote areas by, inter alia, removing barriers that impede their registration, ensuring the existence of a minimal or no cost, simple, effective, expeditious and accessible birth registration system, guaranteeing their right to a name of their parents' own choosing, respecting the right of children to preserve their identity and guarantee their right to a nationality and, as far as possible, their right to know and be cared for by their parents;

(j) To ensure that indigenous children have access to the same range, quality and standard of free or affordable, gender-sensitive, culturally sensitive and age-

appropriate health care and programmes as provided to other children and adolescents, including in the area of sexual and reproductive health, and to take measures, in consultation with indigenous peoples, to eliminate child and maternal mortality and malnutrition and to develop measures to support those services inside their communities;

(k) To adopt legislative and other appropriate measures, including cross-sectoral approaches, to ensure the full realization by indigenous children of the right to education, including by ensuring that, on the basis of equal opportunity, accessibility and inclusiveness, they are not excluded from accessible, free, quality and compulsory primary education, from early childhood care and development to vocational training and preparation for work, and to take measures, in consultation with indigenous peoples, for indigenous children to have access to education as well as to promote a multicultural approach and, when possible, education in their own language;

(l) To ensure that indigenous children with disabilities have equal opportunities to participate fully in education and community life, including the removal of barriers that impede the realization of their rights, and to foster at all levels of the education system, including all children from an early age, an attitude of respect for the rights of persons with disabilities;

(m) To take, where appropriate, decisive steps to develop strategies regarding respect for and promotion of indigenous children's cultural identities and languages;

(n) To take decisive steps to promote human rights education and training, on values such as respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, equality, justice, non-violence, tolerance and peace, at home, in educational centres and in education programmes, in order to promote the awareness and empowerment of children, in particular indigenous children, with respect to their rights and responsibilities;

(o) To strengthen efforts to effectively eliminate child labour among indigenous children which is harmful to their health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development;

(p) To develop strategies for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against children, including indigenous children, by adopting appropriate policy measures aimed at, inter alia, raising awareness, capacity-building for professionals working with and for children, supporting effective parenting programmes, fostering research, collecting data on the incidence of violence against children, and developing and introducing child- and gender-sensitive, accessible, safe and confidential reporting and complaints mechanisms;

(q) To take steps to design and implement preventive and comprehensive anti-bullying measures, including in educational settings, that address bullying and peer-directed aggression against children, in particular against indigenous children, which could include the training of educators and family members and also raising awareness of this matter among children;

(r) To take measures to eliminate gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and trafficking against indigenous children, and to actively involve indigenous peoples and their communities in the efforts towards the elimination of these practices;

(s) To take all appropriate measures to ensure protection and safety for all children, including indigenous children, during and after situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters, including adopting and implementing programmes to ensure the physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of these children and ensure that such recovery, reintegration and rehabilitation take place in an environment which fosters the well-being, health, self-respect and dignity of the child;

(t) To develop and implement a comprehensive juvenile justice policy that includes, where appropriate, interpretation or other proper means to ensure that indigenous children can understand and be understood, as well as the introduction of alternative measures allowing for responses to juvenile delinquency for indigenous children without resorting to judicial procedures;

(u) To take all necessary measures to ensure that indigenous peoples, through their representative organizations and/or institutions, are actively involved and that indigenous children are given the opportunity to be heard, bearing in mind their evolving capacities, in determining and developing priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development, in particular in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, administer such programmes through their own institutions;

45. *Calls upon* all Member States, and invites the United Nations system, to strengthen international cooperation to ensure the realization of the rights of the child, including for indigenous children, inter alia, by supporting national initiatives that give more emphasis to the development of indigenous children, as appropriate, and by reinforcing international cooperation measures in fields of research or on the transfer of technology such as assistive technologies;

46. *Calls upon* the relevant entities, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, donor institutions, including the international financial institutions, and bilateral donors to support, inter alia, national initiatives, when requested, including development programmes for indigenous children, financially and technically, as well as to enhance effective international cooperation and partnership to strengthen knowledge-sharing and capacity-building, with particular attention to policy development, programme development, research and professional training;

IV
Follow-up

47. *Recognizes* the progress achieved since the establishment of the mandate of the Special Representative on Violence against Children, and expresses its support for her global advocacy work, in particular in advocating in favour of the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against children, raising worldwide awareness and mobilizing political and social support for the protection of children from all forms of violence, including through field visits with the consent of the concerned State, the convening of regional and expert consultations, the publication of thematic reports, and advocacy for policy and legal reform to advance the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study on violence against children;

48. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General extend the mandate of the Special Representative on Violence against Children, as established in paragraphs 58 and 59

of its resolution 62/141 of 18 December 1997, for a further period of three years, and decides that for the effective performance of the mandate and the sustainability of the core activities the mandate of the Special Representative shall be funded from the regular budget starting from the biennium 2014-2015;

49. *Calls upon* all States, requests United Nations entities and agencies, and invites regional organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children in promoting further implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study on violence against children, and encourages States to provide support to the Special Representative, including adequate voluntary financial support, to her for the continued, effective and independent performance of her mandate, as set out in resolution 62/141, and invites the private sector to provide voluntary contributions for that purpose;

50. *Welcomes* the appointment of Ms. Leila Zerrougui as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 51/77 of 12 December 1996 and 60/231, and recognizes the progress achieved since the establishment of the mandate of the Special Representative, as extended by resolution 66/141;

51. *Decides*:

(a) To request the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a comprehensive report on the rights of the child containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and on the implementation of the priority themes of the resolution entitled "Rights of the child" from its sixty-first session on, including the priority theme of the present resolution;

(b) To request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the children and armed conflict agenda;

(c) To request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children to continue to submit annual reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the violence against children agenda;

(d) To request the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to continue to submit reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography agenda;

(e) To invite the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and engage in an interactive dialogue with the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children";

(f) To continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-eighth session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children".

United Nations A/C.3/67/L.24

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
22 October 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Third Committee
Agenda item 66 (b)
Rights of indigenous peoples: Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Ecuador: draft resolution

Rights of indigenous peoples

The General Assembly,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council and the Economic and Social Council relating to the rights of indigenous peoples,

Reaffirming its resolutions 65/198 of 21 December 2010 and 66/142 of 19 December 2011, as well as its resolution 66/296 of 17 September 2012 on the organization of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly, to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, to be held on 22 and 23 September 2014, and noting its inclusive preparatory process, as well as the participation of indigenous peoples in the Conference,

Recalling its resolution 59/174 of 20 December 2004 on the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (2005-2014),

Recalling also the 2007 United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,[1] which addresses their individual and collective rights,

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] the 2005 World Summit Outcome[3] and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[4]

Recalling the outcome document entitled "The future we want" of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,[5] held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012,

[1] Resolution 61/295, annex.
[2] Resolution 55/2.
[3] Resolution 60/1.
[4] Resolution 65/1.
[5] Resolution 66/288, annex.

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Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 21/24 of 28 September 2012 on human rights and indigenous peoples,

Recalling also Commission on the Status of Women resolutions 49/7, entitled "Indigenous women: beyond the ten-year review of the Beijing Declaration and Programme of Action",[6] and 56/4, entitled "Indigenous women: key actors in poverty and hunger eradication",[7]

Recalling further the first Peoples' World Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth,[8] hosted by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in Cochabamba from 20 to 22 April 2010,

Stressing the importance of promoting and pursuing the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples also through international cooperation to support national and regional efforts to achieve the ends of the Declaration, including the right to maintain and strengthen the distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions of indigenous peoples and the right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State,

Recognizing the value and the diversity of the cultures and the form of the social organization of indigenous peoples and their holistic traditional scientific knowledge of their lands, natural resources and environment,

Concerned about the extreme disadvantages that indigenous peoples have typically faced across a range of social and economic indicators and about the impediments to their full enjoyment of their rights,

Recalling its resolution 65/198, by which it decided to expand the mandate of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations so that it could assist representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations and communities to participate in sessions of the Human Rights Council and of human rights treaty bodies, on the basis of diverse and renewed participation and in accordance with relevant rules and regulations, including Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, and urged States to contribute to the Fund,

Recalling also its decision in its resolution 66/296 to expand the mandate of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations so that it can assist, in an equitable manner, representatives of indigenous peoples, organizations, institutions and communities to participate in the World Conference, including in the preparatory process, in accordance with relevant rules and regulations,

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, takes note with appreciation of his report on the rights of indigenous peoples,[9] and encourages all Governments to respond favourably to his requests for visits;

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[6] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 7* (E/2005/27), chap. I.D.

[7] Ibid., *2012, Supplement No. 7* (E/2012/27), chap. I.D.

[8] See A/64/777, annexes I and II.

[9] See A/66/288.

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of the progress made in the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People;[10]

3. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the ways and means of promoting participation at the United Nations of indigenous peoples' representatives on issues affecting them;[11]

4. *Welcomes* the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations;[12]

5. *Urges* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations and the Trust Fund for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, and invites indigenous organizations and private institutions and individuals to do likewise;

6. *Encourages* those States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)[13] to consider doing so and to consider supporting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,[1] and welcomes the increased support by States for the Declaration;

7. *Encourages* States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, to take the appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of the Declaration;

8. *Encourages* all interested parties, in particular indigenous peoples, to disseminate and consider good practices at different levels as a practical guide on how to attain the goals of the Declaration;

9. *Welcomes* the celebration of the high-level event, to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, held on 17 May 2012 during the eleventh session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues with the participation of Member States and representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations, as part of the preparations for the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly, known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, to be held in 2014;

10. *Also welcomes* the proclamation by the General Assembly of the year 2013 as the International Year of Quinoa[14] and the global launch of the Year on 29 October 2012, and encourages all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations and all other relevant stakeholders, to take advantage of the International Year of Quinoa as a way of promoting the Andean indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge, contributing to the achievement of food security, nutrition and poverty eradication and raising awareness of their contribution to social, economic and environmental development, and to share good practices on the implementation of activities during the Year;

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[10] A/67/273.

[11] A/HRC/21/24.

[12] A/67/221.

[13] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1650, No. 28383.

[14] Resolution 66/221.

11. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to establish, as a matter of priority and within the existing resources, an appropriate way forward for considering the ways and means of promoting participation at the United Nations of representatives of indigenous peoples on issues affecting them, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General,[11] established practice for accreditation of representatives of indigenous peoples at the United Nations, existing United Nations procedural rules regulating such participation and the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (2005-2014), and to submit its conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly, well in advance of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly, to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, in September 2014;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, relevant United Nations treaty bodies, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and other relevant funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a comprehensive final report on the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples, and its impact on the Millennium Development Goals and the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015, to be submitted no later than May 2014, which shall serve as an input to the preparatory process for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015;

13. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question at its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Rights of indigenous peoples".

United Nations A/C.3/67/L.24/Rev.1

General Assembly

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21 November 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Third Committee
Agenda item 66 (b)
Rights of indigenous peoples: Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

Argentina, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Poland, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): revised draft resolution

Rights of indigenous peoples

The General Assembly,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council and the Economic and Social Council relating to the rights of indigenous peoples,

Reaffirming its resolutions 65/198 of 21 December 2010 and 66/142 of 19 December 2011, as well as its resolution 66/296 of 17 September 2012 on the organization of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly, to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, to be held on 22 and 23 September 2014, and noting its inclusive preparatory process, as well as the participation of indigenous peoples in the Conference,

Inviting Governments and indigenous peoples to organize international or regional conferences and other thematic events to contribute to the preparations for the Conference, and encouraging the participation of the three United Nations mechanisms on indigenous peoples[1] at these events,

Recalling its resolution 59/174 of 20 December 2004 on the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (2005-2014) and its resolution 60/142 of 16 December 2005 on the Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, in which it adopted "Partnership for action and dignity" as the theme for the Second Decade,

[1] Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples.

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Recalling also the 2007 United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,[2] which addresses their individual and collective rights,

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3] the 2005 World Summit Outcome[4] and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[5]

Recalling the outcome document entitled "The future we want" of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,[6] held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 21/24 of 28 September 2012 on human rights and indigenous peoples,

Recalling also Commission on the Status of Women resolutions 49/7, entitled "Indigenous women: beyond the ten-year review of the Beijing Declaration and Programme of Action",[7] and 56/4, entitled "Indigenous women: key actors in poverty and hunger eradication",[8]

Recalling further the first Peoples' World Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth,[9] hosted by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in Cochabamba from 20 to 22 April 2010,

Stressing the importance of promoting and pursuing the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples also through international cooperation to support national and regional efforts to achieve the ends of the Declaration, including the right to maintain and strengthen the distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions of indigenous peoples and the right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State,

Recognizing the value and the diversity of the cultures and the form of the social organization of indigenous peoples and their holistic traditional scientific knowledge of their lands, natural resources and environment,

Concerned about the extreme disadvantages that indigenous peoples have typically faced across a range of social and economic indicators and about the impediments to their full enjoyment of their rights,

Recalling its resolution 65/198, by which it decided to expand the mandate of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations so that it could assist representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations and communities to participate in sessions of the Human Rights Council and of human rights treaty bodies, on the basis of diverse and renewed participation and in accordance with relevant rules and regulations, including Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, and urged States to contribute to the Fund,

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[2] Resolution 61/295, annex.

[3] Resolution 55/2.

[4] Resolution 60/1.

[5] Resolution 65/1.

[6] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[7] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 7* (E/2005/27), chap. I.D.

[8] Ibid., *2012, Supplement No. 7* (E/2012/27), chap. I.D.

[9] See A/64/777, annexes I and II.

Recalling also its decision in its resolution 66/296 to expand the mandate of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations so that it can assist, in an equitable manner, representatives of indigenous peoples, organizations, institutions and communities to participate in the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, including in the preparatory process, in accordance with relevant rules and regulations,

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, takes note with appreciation of his report on the rights of indigenous peoples,[10] and encourages all Governments to respond favourably to his requests for visits;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of the progress made in the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People;[11]

3. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the ways and means of promoting participation at the United Nations of indigenous peoples' representatives on issues affecting them;[12]

4. *Further takes note with appreciation* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations;[13]

5. *Urges* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations and the Trust Fund for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, and invites indigenous organizations and private institutions and individuals to do likewise;

6. *Encourages* those States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)[14] to consider doing so and to consider supporting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,[1] and welcomes the increased support by States for the Declaration;

7. *Encourages* States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, to take the appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of the Declaration;

8. *Encourages* all interested parties, in particular indigenous peoples, to disseminate and consider good practices at different levels as a practical guide on how to attain the goals of the Declaration;

9. *Welcomes* the celebration of the high-level event, to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, held on 17 May 2012 during the eleventh session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues with the participation of Member States and representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations, as part of the preparations for

[10] See A/66/288.
[11] A/67/273.
[12] A/HRC/21/24.
[13] A/67/221.
[14] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1650, No. 28383.

the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly, known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, to be held in 2014;

10. *Also welcomes* the proclamation by the General Assembly of the year 2013 as the International Year of Quinoa[15] and the global launch of the Year to be held on 31 January 2013, and encourages all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations and all other relevant stakeholders, to take advantage of the International Year of Quinoa as a way of promoting the Andean indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge, contributing to the achievement of food security, nutrition and poverty eradication and raising awareness of their contribution to social, economic and environmental development, and to share good practices on the implementation of activities during the Year;[16]

11. *Decides* to continue, at its sixty-ninth session, its consideration of the ways and means of promoting the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples at meetings of relevant United Nations bodies and other relevant United Nations meetings and processes on issues affecting indigenous peoples, on the basis of the rules of procedure of such bodies and existing United Nations procedural rules and regulations, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General,[12] existing practices for the accreditation of representatives of indigenous peoples at the United Nations and the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

12. *Encourages* Member States to respond fully and promptly to the questionnaire on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and other relevant funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a comprehensive last report on the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples, and its impact on the Millennium Development Goals, to be submitted no later than May 2014, which shall serve as an input to the preparatory process for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and to the discussion on the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015;

14. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question at its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Rights of indigenous peoples".

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[15] Resolution 66/221.

[16] See A/67/553, appendix.

United Nations A/C.3/67/L.25

General Assembly

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23 October 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Third Committee
Agenda item 69 (a)
Promotion and protection of human rights: implementation of human rights instruments

Mexico, New Zealand and Sweden: draft resolution

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, the most recent of which was resolution 66/229 of 24 December 2011, as well as relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council, the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on Human Rights,

Welcoming the fact that, since the opening for signature of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[1] and the Optional Protocol thereto[2] on 30 March 2007, one hundred and fifty-four States have signed and one hundred and twenty-five States have ratified the Convention and ninety States have signed and seventy-five States have ratified the Optional Protocol, and that one regional integration organization has ratified the Convention,

Noting that, while the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[1] has enjoyed a very high level of ratification in a short time, the Committee currently meets for only one one-week session and one two-week session per year, and noting that, in particular cases, members of the Committee may require reasonable accommodation, as defined in the Convention,

Noting also that document and translation costs for the reports of States parties constitute the largest part of the budget for the Committee,

Recalling its resolutions 66/254 of 23 February 2012 and 66/295 of 17 September 2012 on the intergovernmental process of the General Assembly on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system, and recognizing in this regard that a long-term solution to the problem

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.
[2] Ibid., vol. 2518, No. 44910.

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of the increasing number of reports of States parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities can be found in this context,

1. *Calls upon* those States that have not yet done so to consider signing and ratifying the Convention and the Optional Protocol as a matter of priority;

2. *Welcomes* the holding of the fifth session of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention, which was held in September 2012;

3. *Also welcomes* the work of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and encourages sustained efforts by the Committee to improve the efficiency of its working methods;

4. *Invites* States parties to adhere to the page limit established by the Committee for reports of States parties, and notes that this would reduce the operating costs of the Committee;

5. *Decides* to authorize for the Committee, without prejudice to the intergovernmental process of the General Assembly on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system, two annual pre-sessional working group meetings of one week each, starting in 2013, with the participation of up to six members of the Committee, to be held after each of the two annual sessions of the Committee, in order to ensure the most efficient and effective use of its annual session time by allowing time for the consideration of additional reports;

6. *Also decides* to authorize for the Committee, without prejudice to the intergovernmental process of the General Assembly on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system, the addition of two weeks of meeting time per year to the existing regular sessions, starting in 2014;

7. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General[3] and the activities undertaken in support of the Convention;

8. *Encourages* the Inter-Agency Support Group on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to continue its work to mainstream the Convention throughout the United Nations system through its Strategy and Plan of Action, approved in 2010, and calls upon the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue strengthening their cooperation in this regard;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to assist States to become parties to the Convention and the Optional Protocol, including by providing assistance with a view to achieving universal adherence;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the progressive implementation of standards and guidelines for the accessibility of facilities and services of the United Nations system, taking into account relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular when undertaking renovations, including interim arrangements;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take further actions to promote the rights of persons with disabilities in the United Nations system in accordance with the Convention, including the retention and recruitment of persons with disabilities;

[3] A/67/281.

12. *Requests* United Nations agencies and organizations, and invites intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to continue to strengthen efforts undertaken to disseminate accessible information on the Convention and the Optional Protocol, including to children and young people to promote their understanding, and to assist States parties in implementing their obligations under those instruments;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the status of the Convention and the Optional Protocol and on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.3/67/L.26

General Assembly

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24 October 2012

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Sixty-seventh session
Third Committee
Agenda item 69 (a)
Promotion and protection of human rights: implementation of human rights instruments

Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that no one shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling that freedom from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is a non-derogable right under international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law, that must be respected and protected under all circumstances, including in times of international or internal armed conflict or disturbance or any other public emergency, that the absolute prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is affirmed in relevant international instruments and that legal and procedural safeguards against such acts must not be subject to measures that would circumvent this right,

Recalling also that the prohibition of torture is a peremptory norm of international law and that international, regional and domestic courts have recognized the prohibition of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment as customary international law,

Recalling further the definition of torture contained in article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or

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Punishment,[1] without prejudice to any international instrument or national legislation which contains or may contain provisions of wider application,

Emphasizing the importance of properly interpreting and implementing the obligations of States with respect to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and of abiding strictly by the definition of torture contained in article 1 of the Convention,

Noting that, under the Geneva Conventions of 1949,[2] torture and inhuman treatment are a grave breach and that, under the statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, the statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,[3] acts of torture can constitute crimes against humanity and, when committed in a situation of armed conflict, constitute war crimes,

Noting also that 26 June 2012 marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,

Welcoming the entry into force of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,[4] the implementation of which will make a significant contribution to the prevention and prohibition of torture, including by prohibiting secret places of detention and by ensuring legal and procedural safeguards for persons deprived of their liberty, and encouraging all States that have not done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention,

Commending the persistent efforts of civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations, national human rights institutions and national preventive mechanisms, and the considerable network of centres for the rehabilitation of victims of torture, to prevent and combat torture and to alleviate the suffering of victims of torture,

Deeply concerned with all acts which can amount to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment committed against persons exercising their rights of peaceful assembly and freedom of expression in all regions of the world,

1. *Condemns* all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including through intimidation, which are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever and can thus never be justified, and calls upon all States to implement fully the absolute and non-derogable

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, No. 24841.
[2] Ibid., vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.
[3] Ibid., vol. 2187, No. 38544.
[4] Resolution 61/177, annex.

prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

2. *Emphasizes* that States must take persistent, determined and effective measures to prevent and combat all acts of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, stresses that all acts of torture must be made offences under domestic criminal law punishable by appropriate penalties that take into account their grave nature, and encourages States to prohibit under domestic law acts constituting cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

3. *Welcomes* the establishment of national preventive mechanisms to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, urges States to consider establishing, appointing, maintaining or enhancing independent and effective mechanisms with qualified expertise to undertake monitoring visits to places of detention, inter alia, with a view to preventing acts of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and calls upon States parties to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[5] to fulfil their obligation to designate or establish national preventive mechanisms that are truly independent, properly resourced and effective;

4. *Emphasizes* the importance of States ensuring proper follow-up to the recommendations and conclusions of the relevant treaty bodies and mechanisms, including the Committee against Torture, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, national preventive mechanisms and the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, while recognizing the important role of the universal periodic review and relevant national or regional bodies in preventing torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

5. *Condemns* any action or attempt by States or public officials to legalize, authorize or acquiesce in torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment under any circumstances, including on grounds of national security and counter-terrorism or through judicial decisions, and urges States to ensure accountability of those responsible for all such acts;

6. *Encourages* States to consider establishing or maintaining appropriate national processes to record allegations of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and ensure that such information is accessible in accordance with applicable law;

7. *Stresses* that an independent, competent domestic authority must promptly, effectively and impartially investigate all allegations of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, as well as whenever there is reasonable ground to believe that such an act has been committed, and that those who encourage, instigate, order, tolerate, acquiesce in, consent to or perpetrate such acts must be held responsible, brought to justice and punished in a manner commensurate with the severity of the offence, including the officials in charge of any place of detention, or other place where persons are deprived of their liberty, where the prohibited act is found to have been committed;

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[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2375, No. 24841.

8. *Recalls*, in this respect, the Principles on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (the Istanbul Principles)[6] as a valuable tool in efforts to prevent and combat torture and the updated set of principles for the protection and promotion of human rights through action to combat impunity;[7]

9. *Calls upon* all States to implement effective measures to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, particularly in places of detention and other places where persons are deprived of their liberty, including legal and procedural safeguards, as well as education and training of personnel who may be involved in the custody, interrogation or treatment of any individual subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment;

10. *Urges* States, as an important element in preventing and combating torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, to ensure that no authority or official orders, applies, permits or tolerates any sanction or other prejudice against any person or organization for having been in contact with any national or international monitoring or preventive body active in the prevention and combating of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

11. *Calls upon* all States to adopt a victim-oriented approach, as explained by the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,[8] in the fight against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, paying special attention to the views and needs of victims in policy development and other activities relating to rehabilitation, prevention and accountability for torture;

12. *Also calls upon* all States to adopt a gender-sensitive approach in the fight against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, paying special attention to gender-based violence;

13. *Further calls upon* States to ensure that the rights of persons with disabilities, bearing in mind the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[9] are fully integrated into torture prevention and protection, and welcomes the efforts of the Special Rapporteur in this regard;

14. *Encourages* all States to ensure that persons convicted of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment have no subsequent involvement in the custody, interrogation or treatment of any person under arrest, detention, imprisonment or other deprivation of liberty and that persons charged with torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment have no involvement in the custody, interrogation or treatment of any person under arrest, detention, imprisonment or other deprivation of liberty while such charges are pending;

15. *Emphasizes* that acts of torture in armed conflict are serious violations of international humanitarian law and in this regard constitute war crimes, that acts of torture can constitute crimes against humanity and that the perpetrators of all acts of

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[6] Resolution 55/89, annex.

[7] See E/CN.4/2005/102/Add.1.

[8] See A/HRC/16/52.

[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

torture must be prosecuted and punished, and in this regard notes the efforts of the International Criminal Court to end impunity by seeking to ensure accountability and punishment of perpetrators of such acts, in accordance with the Rome Statute,[3] bearing in mind its principle of complementarity, and encourages States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Rome Statute;

16. *Strongly urges* States to ensure that no statement that is established to have been made as a result of torture is invoked as evidence in any proceedings, except against a person accused of torture as evidence that the statement was made, encourages States to extend that prohibition to statements made as a result of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and recognizes that adequate corroboration of statements, including confessions, used as evidence in any proceedings constitutes one safeguard for the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

17. *Stresses* that States must not punish personnel for not obeying orders to commit or conceal acts amounting to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

18. *Urges* States not to expel, return ("refouler"), extradite or in any other way transfer a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that the person would be in danger of being subjected to torture, stresses the importance of effective legal and procedural safeguards in this regard, and recognizes that diplomatic assurances, where given, do not release States from their obligations under international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law, in particular the principle of non-refoulement;

19. *Recalls* that, for the purpose of determining whether there are such grounds, the competent authorities shall take into account all relevant considerations, including, where applicable, the existence in the State concerned of a consistent pattern of gross, flagrant or mass violations of human rights;

20. *Calls upon* States parties to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[1] to fulfil their obligation to submit for prosecution or extradite those alleged to have committed acts of torture, and encourages other States to do likewise, bearing in mind the need to fight impunity;

21. *Stresses* that national legal systems must ensure that victims of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment obtain redress without suffering any retribution for bringing complaints or giving evidence, have access to justice, are awarded fair and adequate compensation and receive appropriate social, psychological, medical and other relevant specialized rehabilitation, and urges States to establish, maintain, facilitate or support rehabilitation centres or facilities where victims of torture can receive such treatment and where effective measures for ensuring the safety of their staff and patients are taken;

22. *Recalls* its resolution 43/173 of 9 December 1988 on the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, and in this context stresses that ensuring that any individual arrested or detained is promptly brought before a judge or other independent judicial officer in person and permitting prompt and regular medical care and legal counsel as well as visits by family members and independent monitoring mechanisms are effective

measures for the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

23. *Reminds* all States that prolonged incommunicado detention or detention in secret places can facilitate the perpetration of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and can in itself constitute a form of such treatment, and urges all States to respect the safeguards concerning the liberty, security and dignity of the person and to ensure that secret places of detention and interrogation are abolished;

24. *Emphasizes* that conditions of detention must respect the dignity and human rights of detainees, highlights the importance of reflecting on this in efforts to promote respect for and protection of the rights of detainees, and notes in this regard concerns about solitary confinement when it amounts to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

25. *Calls upon* all States to take appropriate effective legislative, administrative, judicial and other measures to prevent and prohibit the production, trade, export, import and use of equipment that have no practical use other than for the purpose of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

26. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention and the Optional Protocol thereto as a matter of priority;

27. *Urges* all States parties to the Convention that have not yet done so to make the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 concerning inter-State and individual communications, to consider the possibility of withdrawing their reservations to article 20 and to notify the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the amendments to articles 17 and 18 with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the Committee as soon as possible;

28. *Urges* States parties to comply strictly with their obligations under the Convention, including, in view of the high number of reports not submitted in time, their obligation to submit reports in accordance with article 19 of the Convention, and invites States parties to incorporate a gender perspective and information concerning children and juveniles and persons with disabilities when submitting reports to the Committee;

29. *Welcomes* the work of the Committee and of the Subcommittee and their reports, recommends that they continue to include information on the follow-up by States to their recommendations, and supports the Committee and the Subcommittee in their intention to further improve the effectiveness of their working methods;

30. *Invites* the Chairs of the Committee and of the Subcommittee to present oral reports on the work of the committees and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session under the sub-item entitled "Implementation of human rights instruments";

31. *Calls upon* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in conformity with her mandate established by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993, to continue to provide, at the request of States, advisory services for the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including for the preparation of national reports to the Committee, and to provide the support necessary to enable the Subcommittee

to provide advice and assistance to States parties to the Optional Protocol for the establishment and operation of national preventive mechanisms, as well as technical assistance for the development, production and distribution of teaching material for this purpose;

32. *Takes note* of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur,[10] and encourages the Special Rapporteur to continue to include in his recommendations proposals on the prevention and investigation of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including its gender-based manifestations;

33. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to continue to consider including in his report information on the follow-up by States to his recommendations, visits and communications, including progress made and problems encountered, and on other official contacts;

34. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his task, to supply all necessary information requested by the Special Rapporteur, to fully and expeditiously respond to and follow up on his urgent appeals, to give serious consideration to responding favourably to requests by the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries and to enter into a constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on requested visits to their countries as well as with respect to the follow-up to his recommendations;

35. *Stresses* the need for the continued regular exchange of views among the Committee, the Subcommittee, the Special Rapporteur and other relevant United Nations mechanisms and bodies, as well as for the pursuance of cooperation with relevant United Nations programmes, notably the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with regional organizations and mechanisms, as appropriate, and with civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations, with a view to enhancing further their effectiveness and cooperation on issues relating to the prevention and eradication of torture, inter alia, by improving their coordination;

36. *Recognizes* the global need for international assistance to victims of torture, stresses the importance of the work of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, appeals to all States and organizations to contribute annually to the Fund, preferably with a substantial increase in the level of contributions, welcomes the establishment of and encourages contributions to the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to support the implementation of the recommendations made by the Subcommittee as well as education programmes of the national preventive mechanisms;

37. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to transmit to all States the appeals of the General Assembly for contributions to the Funds and to include the Funds on an annual basis among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

38. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council and to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the operations of the Funds;

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[10] See A/67/279.

39. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, within the overall budgetary framework of the United Nations, the provision of adequate staff and facilities for the bodies and mechanisms involved in preventing and combating torture and assisting victims of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including, in particular, the Committee, the Subcommittee and the Special Rapporteur, commensurate with the strong support expressed by Member States for preventing and combating torture and assisting victims of torture, in order to enable them to discharge their mandates in a comprehensive, sustained and effective manner and taking fully into account the specific nature of their mandates;

40. *Calls upon* all States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other United Nations bodies and agencies, as well as relevant intergovernmental and civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations, to commemorate, on 26 June, the United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture;

41. *Decides* to consider at its sixty-eighth session the reports of the Secretary-General, including the report on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol, the report of the Committee against Torture, the report of the Subcommittee against Torture and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

United Nations A/C.3/67/L.27

General Assembly

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24 October 2012

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Sixty-seventh session
Third Committee
Agenda item 69 (b)
Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Qatar: draft resolution

United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region

The General Assembly,

Guided by the fundamental and universal principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of 1993,[1] which reiterated the need to consider the possibility of establishing regional and subregional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights where they do not already exist,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/127 of 16 December 1977, 51/102 of 12 December 1996 and all its subsequent resolutions concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recalling further its resolution 60/153 of 16 December 2005 on the establishment of a United Nations human rights training and documentation centre for South-West Asia and the Arab region,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/51 of 9 March 1993[2] and all its subsequent resolutions concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Reaffirming that regional cooperation plays a fundamental role in promoting and protecting human rights and should reinforce universal human rights, as contained in international human rights instruments, and their protection,

[1] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.
[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/1993/23 and Corr.2, 4 and 5), chap. II, sect. A.

12-56644 (E) 021112

Please recycle

Welcoming the training activities and regional consultations conducted by the United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region,

Noting that the developments in the Middle East and North Africa have generated growing demand for the services of the Centre, which as a result will not be able to discharge its mandate effectively without the allocation of adequate resources on an ongoing basis from the regular budget of the United Nations, as identified in the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,[3]

Mindful of the vastness of and the diversity within South-West Asia and the Arab region,

1. *Welcomes* the activities of the United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region;

2. *Notes* the support provided for the establishment of the Centre by the host country;

3. *Also notes* that the Centre has conducted a number of training activities and regional consultations on United Nations human rights mechanisms, human trafficking, media and human rights education;

4. *Further notes* that the Centre is receiving an increasing number of requests for training and documentation, including in the Arabic language, which require additional resources and the reinforcement of its activities;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide funds and human resources from the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the Centre to respond positively and effectively to the growing needs in South-West Asia and the Arab region, to fulfil its mandate to undertake training and documentation activities and to support such efforts undertaken within the region by Governments, United Nations agencies and programmes, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations according to international human rights standards;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 36* (A/67/36), para. 71.

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General Assembly

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23 November 2012

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Sixty-seventh session
Third Committee
Agenda item 69 (b)
Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Qatar: revised draft resolution

United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region

The General Assembly,

Guided by the fundamental and universal principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of 1993,[1] which reiterated the need to consider the possibility of establishing regional and subregional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights where they do not already exist,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/127 of 16 December 1977, 51/102 of 12 December 1996 and all its subsequent resolutions concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recalling further its resolution 60/153 of 16 December 2005 on the establishment of a United Nations human rights training and documentation centre for South-West Asia and the Arab region,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/51 of 9 March 1993[2] and all its subsequent resolutions concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Reaffirming that regional cooperation plays a fundamental role in promoting and protecting human rights and should reinforce universal human rights, as contained in international human rights instruments, and their protection,

[1] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/1993/23 and Corr.2, 4 and 5), chap. II, sect. A.

Please recycle

Welcoming the training activities and regional consultations conducted by the United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region,

Noting that the developments in the Middle East and North Africa have generated growing demand for the services of the Centre, which as a result will not be able to discharge its mandate effectively without the allocation of adequate resources on an ongoing basis from the regular budget of the United Nations, as identified in the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,[3]

Mindful of the vastness of and the diversity within South-West Asia and the Arab region,

1. *Welcomes* the activities of the United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region;

2. *Notes* the support provided for the establishment of the Centre by the host country;

3. *Also notes* that the Centre has conducted a number of training activities and regional consultations on United Nations human rights mechanisms, human trafficking, media and human rights education;

4. *Further notes* that the Centre is receiving an increasing number of requests for training and documentation, including in the Arabic language, which require additional resources and the reinforcement of its activities;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide funds and human resources from the regular budget of the United Nations, beginning in the biennium 2014-2015, to enable the Centre to respond positively and effectively to the growing needs in South-West Asia and the Arab region, to fulfil its mandate to undertake training and documentation activities and to support such efforts undertaken within the region by Governments, United Nations agencies and programmes, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations according to international human rights standards;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 36* (A/67/36), para. 71.

United Nations A/C.3/67/L.28

General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Third Committee
Agenda item 69 (b)
Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The role of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1]

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[2] in which the Conference reaffirmed the important and constructive role played by national human rights institutions,

Reaffirming its resolution 65/207 of 21 December 2010 on the role of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recalling the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights welcomed by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/134 of 20 December 1993 and annexed thereto,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular resolution 66/169 of 19 December 2011,

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

12-57057 (E) 051112

Please recycle

Welcoming the rapidly growing interest throughout the world in the creation and strengthening of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions, and recognizing the important role that these institutions can play, in accordance with their mandate, in support of domestic complaint resolution,

Recognizing the role of the existing Ombudsman, whether a male or female, mediator and other national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Underlining the importance of the autonomy and independence of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions, where they exist, in order to enable them to consider all issues related to their fields of competence,

Considering the role of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in promoting good governance in public administrations, as well as improving their relations with citizens, and in strengthening the delivery of public services,

Considering also the important role of the existing Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in contributing to the effective realization of the rule of law and respect for the principles of justice and equality,

Stressing that these institutions, where they exist, can play an important role in advising the Government with respect to bringing national legislation and national practices into line with their international human rights obligations,

Stressing also the importance of international cooperation in the field of human rights, and recalling the role played by regional and international associations of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in promoting cooperation and sharing best practices,

Noting with satisfaction the active work of the Association of Mediterranean Ombudsmen and the active continuing work of the Ibero American Federation of Ombudsmen, the Association of Ombudsmen and Mediators of la Francophonie, the Asian Ombudsman Association, the African Ombudsman and Mediators Association, the Arab Ombudsman Network, the European Mediation Network Initiative, the International Ombudsman Institute and other active ombudsman and mediator associations and networks,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary General;[3]

2. *Encourages* Member States:

(a) To consider the creation or the strengthening of independent and autonomous ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions at the national and, where applicable, the local level;

(b) To endow ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions, where they exist, with an adequate legislative framework and financial means in order to ensure the efficient and independent exercise of their mandate and to strengthen the legitimacy and credibility of their actions as mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights;

[3] A/67/288.

(c) To develop and conduct, as appropriate, outreach activities at the national level, in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders, in order to raise awareness of the important role of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions;

3. *Recognizes* that, in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[2] it is the right of each State to choose the framework for national institutions, including the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions, which is best suited to its particular needs at the national level, in order to promote human rights in accordance with international human rights instruments;

4. *Welcomes* the active participation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in all international and regional meetings of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions;

5. *Encourages* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, through its advisory services, to develop and support activities dedicated to the existing Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions and to strengthen their role within national systems for human rights protection;

6. *Encourages* the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions, where they exist:

(a) To operate, as appropriate, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights ("the Paris Principles")[4] and other relevant international instruments, in order to strengthen their independence and autonomy and to enhance their capacity to assist Member States in the promotion and protection of human rights;

(b) To request, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, their accreditation by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, in order to enable them to interact effectively with the relevant human rights bodies of the United Nations system;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[4] Resolution 48/134, annex.

United Nations A/C.3/67/L.29

General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Third Committee
Agenda item 68
Right of peoples to self-determination

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,[1] as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

[1] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Please recycle

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first[2] and previous sessions,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution 66/145 of 19 December 2011,

Reaffirming also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,[3]

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and with honour;

5. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the question to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

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[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[3] A/67/276.

United Nations A/C.3/67/L.30

General Assembly

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7 November 2012

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Sixty-seventh session
Third Committee
Agenda items 69 (a) and 130

Promotion and protection of human rights: implementation of human rights instruments

Programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.25

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

I. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraphs 5 and 6 of draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.25, the General Assembly would decide:

(a) To authorize for the Committee, without prejudice to the intergovernmental process of the General Assembly on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system, two annual pre-sessional working group meetings of one week each, starting in 2013, with the participation of up to six members of the Committee, to be held after each of the two annual sessions of the Committee, in order to ensure the most efficient and effective use of its annual session time by allowing time for the consideration of additional reports;

(b) To authorize for the Committee, without prejudice to the intergovernmental process of the Assembly on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system, the addition of two weeks of meeting time per year to the existing regular sessions, starting in 2014.

12-57732 (E) 081112

Please recycle

II. Relationship of the draft resolution to the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 and to the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013

2. The activities referred to above relate to: (a) part B, Conference management, Geneva, of programme 1, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management; (b) subprogramme 2, Supporting human rights treaty bodies, of programme 19, Human rights; and (c) programme 24, Management and support services, of the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 (A/65/6/Rev.1). They fall under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management; section 24, Human rights; and section 29E, Administration, Geneva, of the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013.

III. Activities by which the proposed requests would be implemented

3. Currently, the Committee meets in Geneva for two sessions per year, one of one week's duration and one of two weeks' duration. At this stage, 31 reports are pending consideration by the Committee. At its current level of resources, the Committee could consider approximately four reports per year, one at its one-week session and three at its two-week session. With an average of 18 reports received each year for consideration by the Committee, the average time between the receipt of a report and its consideration by the Committee currently amounts to nearly eight years.

4. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.25, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities would meet in Geneva for two regular sessions in 2013, one of one week's duration and one of two weeks' duration, each in conjunction with one week of meetings by a pre-sessional working group immediately following the session. The regular sessions would be expanded, starting in 2014, by one week each (one session of two weeks' duration and one session of three weeks' duration), and would also be followed by one week of meetings by the pre-sessional working group. The request entails additional costs associated with the provision of daily subsistence allowance, additional staff requirements and conference-servicing costs, including interpretation into the United Nations official languages, sign language, captioning and the translation and publication of the relevant documentation, including in Braille, in order to address the reports awaiting consideration. The additional meeting time to be authorized by the resolution would enable the Committee to examine 11 reports per year.

5. Additional documentation would also be required, comprising an estimated total of 780 additional pages of pre-session and 100 pages of in-session documentation in the five working languages of the Committee and 100 pages of post-session documentation, in the six official languages of the United Nations, spread over two regular sessions per year. Two meetings of the pre-sessional working group per year would also require an estimated 80 additional pages of pre-session and 40 pages of post-session documentation in the six official languages of the United Nations. In addition, documentation would be produced in Braille for

both regular sessions of the Committee and the pre-sessional working group meetings.

6. The additional meeting time would not incur additional travel costs, as meetings would be added to the existing sessions. However, daily subsistence allowance for 18 members and their assistants for each additional week of plenary meetings would be required. In accordance with the draft resolution, daily subsistence allowance would also be required for six members and their assistants to attend the two meetings of the pre-sessional working group each year. In this regard, it is emphasized that, in accordance with rule 5 of the rules of procedure of the Committee, a pre-sessional working group shall consist of no more than five members of the Committee.

7. At this stage, the secretariat of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is staffed with four posts (1 P-4, 2 P-3 and 1 General Service/Other level). At the current rate of four reports of State parties considered per year, the two existing P-3 posts are sufficient to assist the Committee in reviewing those reports and taking charge of the additional logistical and substantive work involved in servicing a larger Committee, given the increased accessibility issues involved. This also includes all matters other than the consideration of reports of State parties. Of the seven additional reports that would be examined if two weeks of plenary meetings and two weeks of pre-sessional working group meetings were to be approved, the consideration of two additional reports could reasonably be expected to be carried out by the existing team. It is estimated that the review of the five remaining reports would require an additional P-3 post.

IV. Estimated additional resource requirements

A. Conference-servicing requirements

8. It is estimated that additional conference-servicing requirements of $5,328,300 would arise, comprising: (a) $5,298,100 under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, including $374,000 for 2013 and $4,924,100 for 2014-2015; and (b) a total of $30,200 under section 29E, Administration, Geneva. While the amount of $380,000 for 2013 is to be requested under the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, the amount of $4,948,300 to provide for the 2014-2015 requirements would be included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015. The table below provides the details of these requirements:

	2013	2014-2015	Total
Section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management			
Pre-sessional working groups			
I. Interpretation	192 600	385 200	577 800
II. Pre-session documentation	55 400	110 800	166 200
III. Post-session documentation	55 400	110 800	166 200
Braille reproduction and distribution	37 400	74 800	112 200
Other requirements (video, documents control, etc.)	25 000	50 000	75 000
IV. Other conference services	8 200	16 400	24 600
Subtotal	**374 000**	**748 000**	**1 122 000**
Additional regular session of the Committee			
I. Interpretation	–	327 600	327 600
II. Pre-session documentation	–	1 865 500	1 865 500
III. In-session documentation	–	271 300	271 300
IV. Summary records	–	317 800	317 800
V. Post-session documentation	–	271 300	271 300
Braille reproduction and distribution	–	1 027 400	1 027 400
Sign language interpretation, captioning	–	67 600	67 600
VI. Other conference services	–	27 600	27 600
Subtotal	–	**4 176 100**	**4 176 100**
Total, section 2	**374 000**	**4 924 100**	**5 298 100**
Section 29E, Administration, Geneva			
VII. Support services requirements	6 000	24 200	30 200
Total, section 29E	**6 000**	**24 200**	**30 200**
Grand total	**380 000**	**4 948 300**	**5 328 300**

B. Non-conference-servicing requirements

Section 24, Human rights

9. It is also estimated that one additional professional post at the P-3 level, the establishment of which is proposed as at 1 January 2013, at the initial cost of $92,200 in 2013, would be required under section 24, Human rights, of the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 to provide substantive support to the Committee for the additional reports to be examined each year. It is estimated that the delayed impact of this new P-3 post would amount to $276,800 in the biennium 2014-2015, bringing the 2014-2015 costs of the post to $369,000.

10. In addition, the amounts of $8,800 for 2013 and $35,000 for 2014-2015 would be required under section 37, Staff assessment, to be offset by an equivalent amount

under income section 1, Income from staff assessment. The table below shows total additional requirements under budget sections 2, 24 and 29E.

	2013	*2014-2015*	*Total*
Section 24, Human rights			
Daily subsistence allowance for 18 members in Geneva for additional week of plenary meetings	–	140 100	140 100
Daily subsistence allowance for 18 assistants in Geneva for additional week of plenary meetings	–	100 000	100 000
Daily subsistence allowance for 6 members in Geneva for additional pre-sessional week/session	46 700	93 400	140 100
Daily subsistence allowance for 6 assistants in Geneva for additional pre-sessional week/session	33 300	66 600	99 900
One P-3 post to support the Committee	92 200	369 000	461 200
Total, section 24	**172 200**	**769 100**	**941 300**
Section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management	374 000	4 924 100	5 298 100
Section 29E, Administration, Geneva	6 000	24 200	30 200
Total	**552 200**	**5 717 400**	**6 269 600**

V. Potential for absorption during the biennium 2012-2013

11. No provision has been made in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 for the additional activities requested in paragraphs 5 and 6 of draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.25. At this stage, it is not possible to identify activities within the relevant sections of the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 that could be terminated, deferred, curtailed or modified during the biennium. It is therefore necessary that the additional resources in the amount of $552,200 be provided through an additional appropriation for the biennium 2012-2013. The additional requirements of $5,717,400 would be included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015.

VI. Contingency fund

12. It will be recalled that, under the procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 and 42/211, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the programme budget. Under this procedure, if additional expenditures were proposed that exceeded the resources available from the contingency fund, the activities concerned would be implemented only through the redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or the modification of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities would have to be deferred to a later biennium.

VII. Summary

13. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.3/67/L.25, additional resources in the total amount of $552,200 would arise, including $172,200 under section 24, Human rights; $374,000 under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management; and $6,000 under section 29E, Administration, Geneva, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013. This would represent a charge against the contingency fund and, as such, would require additional appropriation for the biennium 2012-2013 to be approved by the General Assembly.

14. The additional requirements of $5,717,400, including $769,100 under section 24, Human rights; $4,924,100 under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management; and $24,200 under section 29E, Administration, Geneva, would be included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015.

United Nations A/C.3/67/L.31

General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Third Committee
Agenda item 62
Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United States of America: draft resolution

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office[1] and the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the work of its sixty-third session[2] and the decisions contained therein,

Recalling its previous annual resolutions on the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees since its establishment by the General Assembly,

Expressing its appreciation for the leadership shown by the High Commissioner,

Commending the staff and implementing partners of the Office of the High Commissioner for the competent, courageous and dedicated manner in which they discharge their responsibilities,

Underlining its strong condemnation of all forms of violence to which humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel are increasingly exposed,

1. *Welcomes* the important work undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and its Executive Committee in the

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 12* (A/67/12).
[2] Ibid., *Supplement No. 12A* (A/67/12/Add.1).

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course of the year, which is aimed at strengthening the international protection regime and at assisting Governments in meeting their protection responsibilities;

2. *Endorses* the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the work of its sixty-third session;[2]

3. *Acknowledges* the sixtieth anniversary of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees[3] and the fiftieth anniversary of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness[4] in 2011, expresses appreciation for the convening and facilitation by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees of an intergovernmental ministerial event[5] in recognition of the importance of respecting and upholding the values and principles enshrined in those two instruments, and welcomes the adoption at that meeting of a ministerial communiqué, as well as the submission of pledges by one hundred five States and three international organizations;

4. *Reaffirms* the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereto[6] as the foundation of the international refugee protection regime, recognizes the importance of their full and effective application by States parties and the values they embody, notes with satisfaction the number of States that are now parties to one or both instruments, encourages States not parties to consider acceding to those instruments, underlines, in particular, the importance of full respect for the principle of non-refoulement, and recognizes that a number of States not parties to the international refugee instruments have shown a generous approach to hosting refugees;

5. *Welcomes* pledges by States to accede to the "Statelessness Conventions", the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons[7] and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, as well as pledges to remove reservations to them, also welcomes the recent increase in the number of accessions to the two Conventions, notes th work of the High Commissioner in regard to identifying stateless persons, preventing and reducing statelessness and protecting stateless persons, and urges the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to work in this area in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions and Executive Committee conclusions;

6. *Re-emphasizes* that the protection of refugees is primarily the responsibility of States, whose full and effective cooperation, action and political resolve are required to enable the Office of the High Commissioner to fulfil its mandated functions, and strongly emphasizes, in this context, the importance of active international solidarity and burden- and responsibility-sharing;

7. *Also re-emphasizes* that prevention and reduction of statelessness are primarily the responsibility of States, in appropriate cooperation with the international community;

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[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

[4] Ibid., vol. 989, No. 14458.

[5] Intergovernmental event at the ministerial level of States Members of the United Nations on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the fiftieth anniversary of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

[6] Ibid., vol. 606, No. 8791.

[7] Ibid., vol. 360, No. 5158.

8. *Further re-emphasizes* that protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons are primarily the responsibility of States, in appropriate cooperation with the international community;

9. *Encourages* the Office of the High Commissioner to continue responding adequately, in cooperation with States, to emergencies, and to pursue its efforts to strengthen its emergency capacity and thereby ensure a more predictable response to coordinated inter-agency efforts;

10. *Takes note* of the current activities of the Office of the High Commissioner related to protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons, including in the context of inter-agency arrangements in this field, emphasizes that such activities should be consistent with relevant General Assembly resolutions and should not undermine the refugee mandate of the Office and the institution of asylum, and encourages the High Commissioner to continue his dialogue with States on the role of his Office in this regard;

11. *Encourages* the Office of the High Commissioner to work in partnership and in full cooperation with relevant national authorities, United Nations offices and agencies, international and intergovernmental organizations, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the continued development of humanitarian response capacities at all levels, and recalls the role of the Office as the leading entity of the cluster for protection, camp coordination and management and emergency shelter in complex emergencies;

12. *Also encourages* the Office of the High Commissioner, among other relevant United Nations and other relevant intergovernmental organizations and humanitarian and development actors, to continue to work with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to enhance the coordination, effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian response and to contribute, in consultation with States, as appropriate, to making further progress towards common humanitarian needs assessments, as stated, among other important issues, in General Assembly resolution 66/119 of 15 December 2011 on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;

13. *Further encourages* the Office of the High Commissioner to engage in and implement in full the objectives of the "Delivering as one" initiative;

14. *Notes with appreciation* the progress made in the process of structural and management change to reinforce the capacity of the Office of the High Commissioner, and encourages the Office to focus on continuous improvement in order to enable a more efficient response to the needs of beneficiaries and to ensure the effective and transparent use of its resources;

15. *Strongly condemns* attacks on refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons as well as acts that pose a threat to their personal security and well-being, and calls upon all States concerned and, where applicable, parties involved in an armed conflict to take all measures necessary to ensure respect for human rights and international humanitarian law;

16. *Expresses deep concern* about the increasing number of attacks against humanitarian aid workers and convoys and, in particular, the loss of life of humanitarian personnel working in the most difficult and challenging conditions in order to assist those in need;

17. *Emphasizes* the need for States to ensure that perpetrators of attacks committed on their territory against humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel do not operate with impunity and that the perpetrators of such acts are promptly brought to justice as provided for by national laws and obligations under international law;

18. *Deplores* the refoulement and unlawful expulsion of refugees and asylum seekers, and calls upon all States concerned to ensure respect for the relevant principles of refugee protection and human rights;

19. *Notes with concern* that asylum seekers, refugees and stateless persons are subject to arbitrary detention in some situations, welcomes the increasing use of alternatives to detention, and emphasizes the need for States to limit detention of asylum seekers, refugees and stateless persons to that which is necessary;

20. *Expresses concern* at the large number of asylum seekers who have lost their lives at sea trying to reach safety, and encourages international cooperation to further strengthen search and rescue mechanisms;

21. *Emphasizes* that the international protection of refugees is a dynamic and action-oriented function that is at the core of the mandate of the Office of the High Commissioner and that it includes, in cooperation with States and other partners, the promotion and facilitation of the admission, reception and treatment of refugees in accordance with internationally agreed standards and the ensuring of durable, protection-oriented solutions, bearing in mind the particular needs of vulnerable groups and paying special attention to those with specific needs, and notes in this context that the delivery of international protection is a staff-intensive service that requires adequate staff with the appropriate expertise, especially at the field level;

22. *Affirms* the importance of age, gender and diversity mainstreaming in analysing protection needs and ensuring the participation of refugees and other persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner, as appropriate, in the planning and implementation of programmes of the Office and State policies, also affirms the importance of according priority to addressing discrimination, gender inequality and the problem of sexual and gender-based violence, recognizing the importance of addressing the protection needs of women and children in particular, and underlines the importance of continuing to work on those issues;

23. *Recognizes* that birth registration provides an official record of a child's legal identity and is crucial to preventing and reducing statelessness, and welcomes pledges by States to ensure the birth registration of all children;

24. *Strongly reaffirms* the fundamental importance and the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the function of the Office of the High Commissioner of providing international protection to refugees and seeking permanent solutions to refugee problems, and recalls that those solutions include voluntary repatriation and, where appropriate and feasible, local integration and resettlement in a third country, while reaffirming that voluntary repatriation, supported, as necessary, by rehabilitation and development assistance to facilitate sustainable reintegration, remains the preferred solution;

25. *Expresses concern* about the particular difficulties faced by the millions of refugees in protracted situations, and emphasizes the need to redouble international efforts and cooperation to find practical and comprehensive approaches

to resolving their plight and to realize durable solutions for them, consistent with international law and relevant General Assembly resolutions;

26. *Recognizes* the importance of achieving durable solutions to refugee problems and, in particular, the need to address in this process the root causes of refugee movements in order to avert new flows of refugees;

27. *Recalls* the important role of effective partnerships and coordination in meeting the needs of refugees and in finding durable solutions to their situations, welcomes the efforts under way, in cooperation with countries hosting refugees and countries of origin, including their respective local communities, relevant United Nations agencies, international and intergovernmental organizations, regional organizations, as appropriate, non-governmental organizations and development actors, to promote a framework for durable solutions, particularly in protracted refugee situations, which includes an approach to sustainable and timely return that encompasses repatriation, reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities; and encourages States, in cooperation with relevant United Nations agencies, international and intergovernmental organizations, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and development actors, to support, inter alia, through the allocation of funds, the implementation of such a framework to facilitate an effective transition from relief to development;

28. *Recognizes* that no solution to displacement can be durable unless it is sustainable, and therefore encourages the Office of the High Commissioner to support the sustainability of return and reintegration;

29. *Calls upon* States to create opportunities for resettlement as a durable solution, recognizes the need to increase the number of resettlement places and to improve integration of resettled refugees, calls upon States to ensure inclusive and non-discriminatory policies in their resettlement programmes, and notes that resettlement is a strategic tool for protection and solutions for refugees;

30. *Notes with appreciation* the activities undertaken by States to strengthen the regional initiatives that facilitate cooperative policies and approaches on refugees, and encourages States to continue their efforts to address, in a comprehensive manner, the needs of the people who require international protection in their respective regions, including the support provided for host communities that receive large numbers of persons who require international protection;

31. *Notes* the importance of States and the Office of the High Commissioner discussing and clarifying the role of the Office in mixed migratory flows, in order to better address protection needs in the context of mixed migratory flows, including by safeguarding access to asylum for those in need of international protection, and also notes the readiness of the High Commissioner, consistent with his mandate, to assist States in fulfilling their protection responsibilities in this regard;

32. *Emphasizes* the obligation of all States to accept the return of their nationals, calls upon States to facilitate the return of their nationals who have been determined not to be in need of international protection, and affirms the need for the return of persons to be undertaken in a safe and humane manner and with full respect for their human rights and dignity, irrespective of the status of the persons concerned;

33. *Expresses concern* about the challenges associated with climate change and environmental degradation to the operations of the Office of the High Commissioner and the assistance it provides to vulnerable populations of concern across the globe, particularly in the least developed countries, and urges the Office to continue to address such challenges in its work, within its mandate, and in consultation with national authorities and in cooperation with competent agencies in its operations;

34. *Urges* all States and relevant non-governmental and other organizations, in conjunction with the Office of the High Commissioner, in a spirit of international solidarity and burden- and responsibility-sharing, to cooperate and to mobilize resources with a view to enhancing the capacity of and reducing the heavy burden borne by host countries, whose generosity is appreciated, in particular those that have received large numbers of refugees and asylum seekers, calls upon the Office to continue to play its catalytic role in mobilizing assistance from the international community to address the root causes as well as the economic, environmental and social impact of large-scale refugee populations in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition, and notes with appreciation those donor States, organizations and individuals that contribute to improving the condition of refugees who remain vulnerable members of society;

35. *Expresses deep concern* about the existing and potential challenges posed by the world financial and economic crisis to the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner, and calls upon the Office to further explore ways and means to broaden its donor base, so as to achieve greater burden-sharing by reinforcing cooperation with governmental donors, non-governmental donors and the private sector;

36. *Recognizes* that adequate and timely resources are essential for the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to fulfil the mandate conferred upon it through its statute[8] and by subsequent General Assembly resolutions on refugees and other persons of concern, recalls its resolutions 58/153 of 22 December 2003, 58/270 of 23 December 2003, 59/170 of 20 December 2004, 60/129 of 16 December 2005, 61/137 of 19 December 2006, 62/124 of 18 December 2007, 63/148 of 18 December 2008, 64/127 of 18 December 2009, 65/194 of 21 December 2010 and 66/133 of 19 December 2011 concerning, inter alia, the implementation of paragraph 20 of the statute of the Office, and urges Governments and other donors to respond promptly to annual and supplementary appeals issued by the Office for requirements under its programmes;

37. *Requests* the High Commissioner to report on his annual activities to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session.

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[8] Resolution 428 (V), annex.

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Third Committee
Agenda item 69 (b)
Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Argentina, Belgium, Guatemala and Peru: draft resolution

Human rights and extreme poverty

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[3] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[4] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[5] the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[6] and other human rights instruments adopted by the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 47/196 of 22 December 1992, by which it declared 17 October the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, and its resolution 62/205 of 19 December 2007, by which it proclaimed the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017), as well as its resolution 65/214 of 21 December 2010 and its previous resolutions on human rights and extreme poverty, in which it reaffirmed that extreme poverty and exclusion from society constitute a violation of human dignity and that urgent national and international action is therefore required to eliminate them,

Recalling also its resolution 52/134 of 12 December 1997, in which it recognized that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.
[4] Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.
[5] Ibid., vol. 660, No. 9464.
[6] Resolution 61/106, annex I.

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rights was essential for the effective understanding, promotion and protection of all human rights,

Recalling further Human Rights Council resolutions 2/2 of 27 November 2006,[7] 7/27 of 28 March 2008,[8] 8/11 of 18 June 2008,[9] 12/19 of 2 October 2009[10] and 15/19 of 30 September 2010,[11]

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 21/11 of 27 September 2012, by which the Council adopted the guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights as a useful tool for States in the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction and eradication policies, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and welcoming the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, and recalling its outcome document, contained in resolution 65/1 of 22 September 2010,

Deeply concerned that extreme poverty persists in all countries of the world, regardless of their economic, social and cultural situation, and that its extent and its manifestations, such as hunger, trafficking in human beings, disease, lack of adequate shelter, illiteracy and hopelessness, are particularly severe in developing countries, while acknowledging the significant progress made in several parts of the world in combating extreme poverty,

Deeply concerned also that gender inequality, violence and discrimination exacerbate extreme poverty, disproportionally impacting women and girls,

Stressing that special attention should be given to children, older persons, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples who are living in extreme poverty,

Concerned by the challenges faced today, including those derived from the financial and economic crisis, the food crisis and ongoing concerns over food security, as well as the increasing challenges posed by climate change and the loss of biodiversity, and by their impact on the increase in the number of people living in extreme poverty and their negative effect on the capacity of all States, especially developing countries, to fight extreme poverty,

Recognizing that the eradication of extreme poverty is a major challenge within the process of globalization and requires coordinated and continued policies through decisive national action and international cooperation,

Recognizing also that social protection systems make a critical contribution to the realization of human rights for all, in particular for those who are in vulnerable or marginalized situations and are trapped in poverty and subject to discrimination,

Stressing the necessity of better understanding and addressing the causes and consequences of extreme poverty,

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[7] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/62/53), chap. I, sect. A.

[8] Ibid., *Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/63/53), chap. II.

[9] Ibid., chap. III, sect. A.

[10] Ibid., *Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53* and corrigendum (A/65/53 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. A.

[11] Ibid., *Supplement No. 53A* (A/65/53/Add.1), chap. II.

Reaffirming that, since the existence of widespread extreme poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of human rights and may, in some situations, constitute a threat to the right to life, its immediate alleviation and eventual eradication must remain a high priority for the international community,

Stressing that respect for all human rights, which are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, is of crucial importance for all policies and programmes to fight extreme poverty,

Reaffirming that democracy, development and the full and effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing and contribute to the eradication of extreme poverty,

1. *Reaffirms* that extreme poverty and exclusion from society constitute a violation of human dignity and that urgent national and international action is therefore required to eliminate them;

2. *Also reaffirms* that it is essential for States to foster participation by the poorest people in the decision-making process in the societies in which they live, in the promotion of human rights and in efforts to combat extreme poverty and that it is essential for people living in poverty and vulnerable groups to be empowered to organize themselves and to participate in all aspects of political, economic, social and cultural life, in particular the planning and implementation of policies that affect them, thus enabling them to become genuine partners in development;

3. *Emphasizes* that extreme poverty is a major issue to be addressed by Governments, civil society, community-based social organizations and the United Nations system, including international financial institutions, and in this context reaffirms that political commitment is a prerequisite for the eradication of poverty;

4. *Reaffirms* that the existence of widespread extreme poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of human rights and renders democracy and popular participation fragile;

5. *Recognizes* the need to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in order to address the most pressing social needs of people living in poverty, including through the design and development of appropriate mechanisms to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions and governance;

6. *Reaffirms* the commitments contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[12] in particular the commitments to spare no effort to fight against extreme poverty and to achieve development and poverty eradication, including the commitment to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one United States dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger;

7. *Also reaffirms* the commitment made at the 2005 World Summit to eradicate poverty and promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development and global prosperity for all, including women and girls;[13]

[12] Resolution 55/2.

[13] See resolution 60/1.

8. *Further reaffirms* the commitment made at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals to accelerating progress in order to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;[14]

9. *Recalls* that promoting universal access to social services and providing social protection floors can make an important contribution to consolidating and achieving further development gains and that social protection systems that address and reduce inequality and social exclusion are essential for protecting the gains made towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

10. *Encourages* States, when designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating social protection programmes, to ensure gender mainstreaming and the promotion and protection of all human rights in accordance with their obligations under international human rights law, through this process;

11. *Also encourages* States to take all necessary measures to eliminate all direct and indirect discrimination against persons living in poverty and to refrain from adopting any law, regulation or practice denying or limiting their access to the enjoyment of all their rights, including economic, social and cultural rights, and to ensure that people living in poverty have access to justice;

12. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts to strengthen and support South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, and stresses that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation;

13. *Encourages* the international community to strengthen its efforts to address challenges that are contributing to extreme poverty, including those derived from the financial and economic crisis, the food crisis and ongoing concerns over food security, as well as the increasing challenges posed by climate change and the loss of biodiversity in all parts of the world, especially in developing countries, by enhancing its cooperation to help to build national capacities;

14. *Reaffirms* the critical role of both formal and informal education in the achievement of poverty eradication and other development goals as envisaged in the Millennium Declaration;

15. *Invites* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to give high priority to the question of the relationship between extreme poverty and human rights, and also invites her to further pursue the work in this area;

16. *Calls upon* States, United Nations bodies, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Development Programme, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to continue to give appropriate attention to the links between human rights and extreme poverty, and encourages the private sector and international financial institutions to proceed likewise;

17. *Welcomes* the guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights, adopted by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 21/11, as a useful tool for States in the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction and eradication policies, as appropriate;

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[14] See resolution 65/1.

18. *Encourages* Governments, relevant United Nations bodies, funds and programmes, specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations and national human rights institutions as well as non-governmental organizations and non-State actors, including the private sector, to consider the guiding principles in the formulation and implementation of their policies and measures concerning persons affected by extreme poverty;

19. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to disseminate the guiding principles, as appropriate;

20. *Welcomes* the efforts of entities throughout the United Nations system to incorporate the Millennium Declaration and the internationally agreed development goals set out therein into their work;

21. *Also welcomes* the work undertaken by the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights and her reports, submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh sessions;[15]

22. *Decides* to consider the question further at its sixty-ninth session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

[15] See A/66/265 and A/67/278.